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CONTADORA GROUP DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

Remarks by Panama's Cabrera

PA260109 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers are meeting today in Panama City with their Central American counterparts to study plans for the region's pacification. The Contadora Group, made up of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama, is seeking peace for the strife-torn Central American region through negotiated and political means. Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera stressed that the meeting, which will last until Tuesday, is part of the final stage to formalize a peace agreement in the region.

[Begin recording] [Cabrera] I think that most of the actions taking place in Central America resemble psychological warfare. Then there are certain events that I think are occasionally distorted, or exaggerated. I do not mean to say that we are not deeply concerned over the intensity of the crisis or any armed conflict that could happen, no matter how minor.

[Reporter] Can we expect that area countries to sign a peace agreement by next month? How close are we?

[Cabrera] I think we are very close. I cannot tell you exactly if it will occur this month, which is about to end, or next month, or the one after that. I can tell you that this action, this process, involves a positive dynamism and that we are at one of the most important junctures or stages of the negotiation process. We are very close to reaching some results. [end recording]

On another matter, RPC asked Deputy Foreign Minister Cabrera about the request by the Anti-Christian Turkish Liberation Front [Frente Turco Anticristiano para la Liberacion], that Italian authorities allow the transfer to Panama of Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca who shot the pope in May 1981, in exchange for the release of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican employee who was kidnapped last year.

[Begin Cabrera recording] Well, we have the same information you do, that is, from newspaper reports. We are not aware of any effort either by the Italian Government or the Vatican pertaining to this matter. Should our government receive such a request, I believe it will be given the utmost consideration. Nevertheless, I should make it clear to the national and international public that under no circumstances does Panama have the intention, interest, or objective of becoming a paradise or haven for terrorists. [end recording]

Comments by Nicaragua's Tinoco

PA252110 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Panama City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Although in recent months there had been signs that the Central American conflict was abating, the situation is currently getting worse, with the increased military movements in the area, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said in Panama City today.

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister is attending a meeting of Contadora Group and Central American diplomats who are analyzing Central American political, economic, social, and security aspects.

The peace efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group (made up of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela) had given Central America "a ray of hope that is now diminishing due to the military display that the United States is carrying out in the region," Tinoco said.

"The United States appears to support Contadora and holds bilateral talks with Nicaragua in Manzanillo (Mexico), but in contrast it deploys warships off our coasts," Tinoco added.

The Nicaraguan diplomat also said that the North Americans are moving their troops from the Panama Canal, increasing activity by the espionage battalion stationed in Palmerola (Honduras), and "financing through the CIA both the Somozist and Robelist counter-revolutionaries who fight against our regime, as well as the mercenaries who fight from Costa Rica."

According to Tinoco, the Somozist counterrevolutionaries of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) have launched from Honduras four regional commands with close to 5,000 heavily armed men that the Sandinist Army has had to stop with the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare (BLI).

According to Tinoco, Alfonso Robelo's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) attacks southern Nicaragua along with "mercenaries located in Costa Rica."

"Nicaragua is interested in dialogue and negotiation with the United States, and in this sense the Manzanillo talks have been a source of some fluidity [fluidez] but the North Americans continue to be responsible for the Central American conflict and for the counterrevolutionary attacks against Nicaragua," Tinoco added.

Regarding Contadora, he indicated that Nicaragua supports every effort to provide security and confidence in Central America and to prevent in every case the actions of powers such as the United States, "which is disturbing peace in the area with its military might."

Tinoco also said that the Sandinist government "is not involved in any way in Latin American drug trafficking or in the supply of weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. These are two lies used by the Reagan administration to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution."

CAPUTO ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PY262236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Tandil (NA) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Dante Caputo said here Argentina will not only condemn any eventual United States military intervention in Nicaragua but also any hypothetical Soviet or Cuban intervention in that country. Caputo added that Argentina respects and will respect the decision of each government to handle its own internal affairs.

The minister spoke on Friday night to the local municipality during a seminar organized by the economic science school of the Universidad Nacional del Centro. At the time Caputo was speaking there had been press reports to the effect that Washington was pressuring Argentina to abstain from supporting any United Nations proposal condemning U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

In his 35-minute speech Caputo said the United States had subjected Latin America to a Marshall Plan in reverse, but instead of giving it 250,000 million dollars it had taken it. He ratified Argentina's non-alignment policy and "Westernism" but stressed that this did not mean an alignment with the United States since there were many differences in their positions. Caputo pointed out that to be "non-aligned means we are conscious of being a free, democratic, and Christian society, which is nothing else but the foundations of Western civilization."

Caputo also said Argentina will inexorably progress towards a resumption of negotiations with Britain concerning the Malvinas Islands.

Also present at the seminar was Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

GRINSPUN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT AGREEMENT WITH IMF

PY250001 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun is optimistic about the negotiations with the IMF. He has said that the political measures have been agreed upon and that only the technical aspects of the letter of intent have to be worked out.

Grinspun said that after the next meeting with IMF officials, the text of the memorandum of understanding will be drafted, thus enabling Argentina to obtain a stand-by credit. He said that the basic objectives of the letter of intent presented by the Argentine Government on 9 June 1984 have been attained from the viewpoint of the government, taking into account the communique of the IMF that was issued after Grinspun's meeting with the IMF.

Asked if Argentina will pay 50 percent of the interest on its foreign debt, which amounts to $3 billion, before the end of the year, Grinspun replied: That is not true. That is one of those rumors which are always circulating in Argentina about clauses unfit for this kind of agreement.

Concluding, Grinspun said that we have an estimate of our balance of payments, which clearly reflects our opinion about our capacity for payment.

IMF MISSION LEADER ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

PY262054 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- The leader of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission, Joaquin Ferran, and his colleagues met with government officials yesterday, soon after his arrival in Argentina, to discuss a technical memorandum of understanding as part of negotiations for a stand-by loan to Argentina.

President Raul Alfonsin has given instructions to Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun to reach a final agreement on the loan prior to the presidential visit to New York, where he will address the United Nations General Assembly on September 24, Economy Ministry sources said.

Ferran eluded questions on the negotiations and only told reporters at Ezeiza Airport inflation was very high in Argentina. But he only laughed when asked how the situation could be reversed.

The stand-by loan sought by Argentina was believed to be of 1.5 billion dollars, partly to meet items of its foreign debt falling due in September and amounting to 1.65 billion dollars.

Despite insistent press reports, the government has repeatedly denied the IMF was demanding a virtual wage freeze as a condition to renegotiate the foreign debt. Other press reports claimed the IMF also wanted Argentina to step up its foreign trade to cut down its need of financing for its economy.

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE DISCUSSES DEBT TALKS, BEAGLE

PY240345 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Roving Ambassador and presidential adviser Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen yesterday said in Cordoba that a preliminary agreement has been reached with the Paris Club regarding payment of the Argentine foreign debt to the IMF. He added that the Beagle consultation stems from a democratic system under which all matters can be publicly discussed.

Concerning the foreign debt and the preliminary agreement with the Paris Club, Solari said that it is subject to what might happen with the IMF. He said that the IMF plays two roles: one as a source of credits and the other as some sort of world central bank that is used by other creditors which prefer to negotiate with the IMF rather than have a conflict with it or with the debtors.

Solari said that the debate that will precede the Beagle consultation will be very useful in allowing the people to become well informed on the matter. It will also serve to neutralize the misinformation to which the people have been subjected since losing the 1977 decision made by the International Court of Justice.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON BEAGLE, CGT, OTHER ISSUES

PY251721 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 25 Aug (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said that the next national legislative elections will take place during "the last quarter of 1985" although it is necessary to "coordinate the different provincial constitutions" first in order to have simultaneous elections throughout the country.

Troccoli implicitly accused the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] of being intransigent. He compared the CGT's rejection of the salary increase proposed by the government to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to negotiate the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

Minister Troccoli made statements in Buenos Aires and in Bahia Blanca, where he has come to preside over the meeting of the Rio Colorado interjurisdictional committee.

Troccoli said that Rio Gallegos Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer's decision of declaring the plebiscite on the Beagle matter void is a "lamentable excess." He said that the plebiscite might take place "during the first days of October," adding that "the people will have a term of 30 or 40 days during which they will be well informed about the pope's decision in order to be able to make a correct decision themselves." Troccoli said that the delay in actually calling the plebiscite is due to the fact that "the final details of an agreement with Chile are still being worked out."

Minister Troccoli made part of his statements at a press conference in the Argentine Club of Bahia Blanca. He was accompanied by provincial governors of Buenos Aires, Alejandro Armendariz; of La Pampa, Ruben Marin; of Neuquen, Felipe Sapag; of Mendoza, Felipe Llave; and of Rio Negro, Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero. They all arrived in Bahia Blanca to be present at the Rio Colorado interjurisdictional committee meeting.

Scores Judge's Beagle Decision

PY262110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli yesterday blasted Rio Gallegos Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer for his injunction to halt preparations for the plebiscite on an imminent agreement with Chile to settle the Beagle Channel on whether the plebiscite was unconstitutional. Troccoli said the government would appeal the judge's ruling, which he described as a "regrettable excess by the judge who went beyond the area of his competence."

Troccoli noted the judge had admitted former Peronist Senator Alberto Fonrouge had not chosen the "proper legal channel" to request the call for the plebiscite be declared unconstitutional. Nevertheless, he (Kramer) declared himself competent to handle the request and issued the injunction. The minister said Fonrouge's attitude was also incomprehensible, for "why should a person living near the Federal Capital travel as far as Santa Cruz to request the injunction?"

Troccoli said the plebiscite, which will not be binding on the government or on Congress, would probably be held early in October following a period of 30 to 40 days in which the electorate would be fully informed on the details of the agreement. He said the signing of the agreement through the Vatican mediation was being delayed "because the last details are being drafted."

Meanwhile, La Rioja Peronist Governor Carlos Menem yesterday sided with the Radical government, saying he fully supported the call for a plebiscite, which he considered did not violate the Constitution. On Thursday the Senate defeated a Peronist bid to cancel the plebiscite claiming it was unconstitutional.

Menem said in Tucuman the Peronist leadership was "totally disorganized and lacking in mysticism. It is a defeated Peronism which still cannot emerge from the stupor of its defeat in the October 30 elections."

Former President Juan Carlos Ongania, meanwhile, came out against government television publicity on the plebiscite, which claimed his government had launched negotiations which led to the signing of the 1971 agreement which submitted the Beagle dispute to the arbitration of the British crown. Ongania, who ruled from June 1966 to June 1970, said the only official contact with Chile on the Beagle dispute during his government was the rejection on December 23, 1967 of a Chilean proposal to submit the conflict to arbitration.

The retired Army general said three months before he was ousted he left precise instructions on how the Beagle Channel dispute should be handled. The instructions called for direct negotiations with Chile on the maritime borders down to the Antarctic and only after Chile accepted Argentina's points of view would the question of the three islands on the Atlantic outlet of the Beagle Channel be discussed, Ongania said. He added only minor remaining points would be submitted to an arbiter acceptable to both sides, but never to the British crown. But General Alejandro Lanusse who seized power in March 1971, ignored the instructions and submitted the whole question of the southern borders to British arbitration, Ongania added.

Britain submitted the issue to the World Court in The Hague, which granted the three islands to Chile but rejected a Chilean claim to jurisdiction over all the Beagle Channel. It ruled Argentina had jurisdiction over the half of the channel on the Argentina side. Argentina rejected the ruling because of the issue of the three islands.

Denies Constitutional Reform

PY250207 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Before departing for Bahia Blanca, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli made some comments. He denied knowing the origin of the rumors about a possible constitutional reform, and said that these rumors were not initiated by the government or by the Interior Ministry.

Regarding the anonymous threats against Ernesto Sabato, president of the National Commission on Missing Persons, and other commission members, Troccoli said he believes that these are not real threats. He added that they do not endanger the security, much less the lives, of these individuals. He believes that the threats are part of a psychological campaign aimed at disturbming the peace.

Troccoli denied that there is a rupture between the government and the CGT, adding that there have just been small differences and some contradictions. He said that they cannot always agree on everything and that things are obviously being exaggerated, which certainly does not help to clarify matters.

DEFENSE MINISTER BORRAS REASSURES NAVY OFFICERS

PY262048 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras told top Navy leaders that "the government is not persecuting the Armed Forces" and emphasized that military budget cut-backs were due to the country's economic crisis, military sources said yesterday.

Borras reportedly met with Navy brass for three hours on Thursday to respond to worries about the "military's image." The officers, who included Navy captains on up, were also said to have noted the "sensitivity building up within the military with respect to the investigations into the antisubversive war."

NEW VERSION ON SINKING OF 'SHEFFIELD' REVEALED

PY262318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (AFP) -- According to a book to be published soon here on the Malvinas war, the British destroyer Sheffield was sunk by conventional bombs dropped by Argentine Air Force planes 3 days before it was reported, and not by an Exocet missile launched by a Navy aircraft. According to the author of the book, this sinking prompted the order, revealed a few days ago in London, to attack any Argentine ship, even outside the exclusion zone around the islands, and which ended with the controversial sinking of the old cruiser General Belgrano on 2 May 1982.

The unpublished report on this episode is included in six chapters of the book "Conflict in the South Atlantic -- The Unprecedented War," written by Lieutenant Colonel Ruben Moro, a brief summary of which was published today in the independent newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO.

According to Moro, on 1 May 1982, when Great Britain began direct military action on the Malvinas Islands (which were occupied by Argentine forces on 2 April) the Air Force ordered different actions against the attackers. Among these attacks, a squadron made up of three Dagger (Israeli version of the Mirage) aircraft armed with two 250-kg bombs each attacked a destroyer of the 42 class and two frigates of the 21 class that were firing on the airbase in the Malvinas capital. According to Motor's book, the destroyer was hit by at least two bombs that partially contributed to the ship's sinking.

The author came to the conclusion that the destroyer, which probably sank later while being towed to the high seas, was the Sheffield, which according to official reports released by both conflicting parties was destroyed by an Exocet missile launched by Argentine Navy Super Etendard aircraft on 4 May. Moro fills four complete chapters with arguments to support his opinion on this episode.

The book states that for political reasons, Margaret Thatcher's government decided to conceal this military setback until the sinking of the General Belgrano by a torpedo fired by the submarine Conqueror on 2 May. This theory, the author states, will probably shed some light on many mysteries involving the sinking of the Sheffield, such as the doubts expressed by technicians of the French enterprise Aerospatiale (manufacturer of the Exocet) regarding the Exocet's ability to sink a ship, because it was designed only to put it out of action. Lt Col Moro reportedly also explains what happened with the two Exocets that were indeed fired by the Navy Air Force on 4 May, although the details were not included in the summary published by the newspaper.

LABOR MINISTER PROPOSES NEW WAGE TALKS POLICY

PY262222 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Aug 84 p 17

[Text](NA-DYN) -- Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella proposed yesterday a new wage negotiations policy to do away with the present system of frequent talks between the government and the Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) to establish month-by-month wage levels. Under the plan, an average monthly wage taken from the six best-paid months over the last 10 years would be used as a base for future pay hikes. Current wages would be gradually increased until they reached 90 percent of the average figure decided on.

Casella said the plan would provide "much more positive results and would help to better organize wage policy." "We can't keep discussing wage hikes on a month-to-month basis as if they were the key to the Argentine economic programme," he said yesterday on returning from Mexico where he attended an International Confederation of Free Trade Unions conference.

Meanwhile, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said the government will release a document on Monday stating additional goals of the socio-economic contract talks among the government, labour, and business.

The leader of the Justicialist Party bloc in the Lower House, Diego Ibanez, yesterday criticized both the CGT and the government for not finding a more rational way of negotiating wages. Ibanez -- a member of the 62 Organizations, a political arm of the Peronist unions — warned that "if workers keep getting poorer the government will start losing control of society." Referring to the fact that the four national CGT secretaries-general are all from small unions, Ibanez, an oil workers' union leader, complained: "Today the small unions are worth more than the biggies when actually we all weeigh the same."

Radical and Justicialist senators are to this week present a bill to create a "special bank fund" which would collect one percent of all clerks' wages and bank interest charges to pay the indemnities of employees who would be laid off during the planned restructuring of the banking sector.

CGT TO CALL NATIONAL PLENUM ON SALARY DISPUTE

PY241255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0016 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Aug (TELAM) — The unified General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today stated that the workers are again faced with no other choice but to struggle for their inalienable rights vis-a-vis the government's negative response to the CGT's counterproposal on salaries and decided to call for 29 August a national plenum which will decide the measures to be adopted accordingly. The Argentine people expect from the government it chose the flat and outright fulfillment of the liberating proposals which dazzled the electors in October 1983," states the CGT communique which was released upon the conclusion of a meeting of its executive board, a meeting that was attended by only two of its secretaries general, namely Saul Ubaldini and Osvaldo Borda.

Issues Statement

PY252121 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Aug 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT), in its first statement on union elections since campagning started last June, called on union groupings to "leave aside the accidental differences arising from elections" in order to confront "imperialism, the oligarchy and the financial fatherland."

Meanwhile, Aerolineas Argentinas and Austral pilots called off a planned two-day walkout after weighing the possible consequences of staging a strike ruled illegal earlier this week by the Labour Ministry.

The CGT statement, issued just hours after August wage talks between the CGT and government officials broke down, warned unionists that "we're facing a real conspiracy of reactionary interests serving the IMF, the international monopolies, and imperialism."

The confederation added it would not take sides in any of the internal elections.

Both Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and Lower House Speaker Juan Carlos Pugliese yesterday warned the CGT of the dangers of strike action. Troccoli, after comparing the CGT's rejection of the collective contract floor for August to the intransigence shown by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in negotiations over the Malvinas Islands, recalled that the CGT's 1963 battle plan weakened the government of Arturo Illia.

Pugliese, in a veiled reference to the CGT, charged that there are certain "groups trying to endanger the socio-contract," because they refuse to use the pact to resolve sectorial differences.

The CGT call for electoral unity came on the heels of a Labour Ministry announcement that President Raul Alfonsin signed a 15-article decree to complement the union elections law to be used by 703 unions which are to hold polls in the next two months. Labour Secretary Roberto Bigatti said the decree "helps to interpret those clauses which may seem unclear" in the union elections law.

Metal workers and Atomic Energy Commission employees yesterday completed their respective 48-hour pay strikes. Union sources said the 300,000-strong Metal Workers' Union (UOM) might begin indefinite stoppages whereby workers would alternate working half-an-hour with striking half-an-hour. UOM leaders are to meet on Tuesday to decide on new protest measures. UOM Press Secretary Juan Mangas yesterday accused employees of reneging on an earlier pay offer of a $a92.51 [peso] minimum hourly wage.

Bank clerks' association Secretary-General Juan Jose Zanola announced the union would lift a four-day strike originally planned to begin next Tuesday and said the union had agreed to continue pay talks for at least another week. The ministry earlier extended the compulsory arbitration talks through next Friday.

The power workers' federation went on a "state of alert" and called on members to work-to-rule as of next Wednesday to demand pay hikes.

The job stability law for bank and insurance clerks, passed by the Senate on Thursday, is expected to cost the Central Bank between one and five billion (thousand million) dollars in indemnities, Senator Juan Trilla (Radical-Federal Capital) said. The indemnities will have to be paid to clerks laid off as banks start to merge under the financial reform law, he said.

STRIKES POSSIBLE AS PAY DEMANDS REJECTED

PY252244 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The government yesterday turned down a request by the General Labour Confederation (CGT) to exclude fringe benefits from a minimum wage agreed last week, sparking immediate possibilities of strike action in the near future.

Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun denied press reports the Inernational Monetary Fund (IMF) was demanding a peso devaluation of more than 20 percent and a policy of virtually freezing wages. But he phoned CGT leaders to tell them the government could not grant their request that the $a16,000 [peso] minimum wage should be apart from special attendance bonuse, seniority allowances, and other fringe benefits.

The reply brought immediate reaction from the CGT, which called an emergency meeting of secretaries-general and delegates for next Wednesday to decide on protest action and accused the government of "improvisation, ineptitude, and lack of national vision." A CGT communique said "in the face of the negative government reply, the working people find themselves once more without any other alternative but to fight in defense of their unrenounceable rights, which again have been ignored."

Grinspun issued a communique which described as "absolutely false" a report carried by an evening newspaper which claimed the peso devaluation and a tight wage policy were demands made by the IMF within the framework of negotiations to reschedule Argentina's foreign debt. The communique said the demands did not exist and significant agreements had been reached with the IMF "in a series of fundamental objectives on the basis of the letter of intent" submitted to the IMF earlier this year. It added that reports of this type favoured speculation on the parallel dollar market.

The CGT said it always sought a "fair distribution of wealth and a break with the aberrant colonial links which still keep us under the yoke of multinational companies which exploit the Argentine people with their sequel of hungar, malnutrition, unemployment, in a sorrowful framework of marginal poverty."

Other Strikes Continue

PY252250 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Aug 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Metal Workers Union (UOM) reported that 300,000 members had joined the 48-hour strike begun yesterday and threatened they might go on an indefinite stoppage unless their wage demands are met.

The Federation of University Employees (FATUN) strike was also successful in the second day of the first of six 72-hour strikes called by the trade union. Meanwhile, the Education Ministry released a statement saying most employees had had their wages increased by more than 55 percent over June and July.

Pilots with LAPA (Argentine Private Airlines) said they would not join the 48-hour strike called for this weekend by the Airline Pilots Association (APLA), the airline announced. Meanwhile, Austral said its pilots had not informed management they were planning to stop tomorrow and Sunday, and Aerolineas Argentinas warned its own pilots to "abstain" from strike measures, which they pointed out have been declared illegal by the Labour Ministry.

In Mar del Plata, as unofficial talks continued between fishing companies and the United Maritime Workers Union (SOMU) to put an end to a six-week stoppage which has brought all fishing and packing activities to a halt, management sources reported that several companies were rigging their deep-sea trawlers to go back to work. Union sources dismissed the report as "an attempt to break the unity of workers."

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS -- Through a document signed at the Argentine representation before the United Nations, the Argentine Government has resumed diplomatic relations with the new New Zealand Government. Relations were cut in April 1982, when the conflict over the Malvinas Islands broke out. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 21 Aug 84 PY]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OIL WORKERS STRIKE

Effects in Cochabamba

PY241815 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] This is a last-minute report. The mayor of Cochabamba has voluntarily started a hunger strike in order to protest the general indefinite strike by oil workers that has left the market places of this capital unstocked. The mayor began his fast today at 0830 according to the report we received from our correspondent Juan Gutierrez. Mayor (Hugo Montero Mur) is carrying out his fast at the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YFBP] premises in Valle Hermoso. The following is the report received from Cochabamba:

Expressing his full solidarity with his people, Mayor (Hugo Montero Mur) began a hunger strike at the YFPB premises at 0830 today, Friday. Shortly before beginning his strike (Montero Mur) said that he would die if it were necessary and at the same time urged the oil workers to temporarily lift their strike in order to supply foodstuffs to Cochabamba since the market places are completely out of staples. Moreover, this is the third consecutive day that classes have been suspended in the rural area since the teachers are unable to get to the schools because of the lack of fuel for transportation services. The public transport service in Cochabamba is gradually stopping, since fuel is not being distributed to service stations.

Siles Message to Union

PY251710 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Agu 84

[Excerpts] The situation created by the oil workers strike worsened during the past few hours when Camiri oil workers decided to close the valves of the Camiri-Santa Cruz oil pipeline, thus paralyzing activities in the Occidental and Tesoro contractor companies. The pipeline between Camiri and Sucre has also been paralyzed and, as a consequence, the activities of the (Amshesa) electricity company, Carachipampa complex, and the Bolivian Oil Deposits [YPFB] liquid gas plant have also been paralyzed.

Meanwhile, the president of the Republic, in a radiogram addressed to the oil workers' union and political and military authorities of Yacuiba sent through the minister secretary general of the presidency, warns that the government will take immediate measures to preserve order and to prevent actions that may harm the nation's patrimony. The radiogram points out that a decision of this nature -- to close the valves -- will cause the country serious damage, including the possibility of Argentina's fully canceling the contract for the purchase of gas. It then points out that the oil workers would then have to confront the entire Bolivian citizenry that has massively repudiated the strike being held by this sector. The radiogram, on behalf of President Siles Zuazo, urges the workers to maintain a clam attitude, thus respecting the democratic regime and enhancing the labor union's role.

Strike Declared Illegal

PY251950 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena report on 25 August cabinet meeting -- recorded]

[Text] First I would like to say that we had a joint cabinet meeting because the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity was present. The meeting was presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuazo and we adopted measures which are included in the following communique from the Ministry of Information which I will now read:

Regarding the strike of the oil workers, the government, in a joint meeting of the national cabinet and the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity, has decided the following:

1. The strike of the oil workers is declared to be illegal, since it does not comply with the formal procedures established by the General Labor Code. This measure was adopted yesterday at the request of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] by menas of Resolution No 03584 of the Labor Ministry, which also demands the measure be applied strictly with all its judicial and legal consequences.

2. The mamagers of gasoline stations are instructed to immediately resume their services to public consumers. If this is not obeyed as of next Monday, 27 August, the gasoline stations will be given to the Chaco war veterans in compensation for their patriotic sacrifice during that war.

3. The government congratulates the district oil workers who, with a patriotic and responsible spirit, are making an effort to resume the normal supply of fuel and the other YPFB services to the public, as well as also resuming production.

Agreement Reached

PY262244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- Early this morning the government finally approved a 16-percent salary hike for the oil workers, who have been holding a strike that has paralyzed the country for the past 5 days.

The conflict was resolved thanks to the mediation of the episcopate, especially the ecclesiastical authorities in La Paz. The stoppage had forced a slowdown in land transportation and the suspension of flights since 23 August, owing to the short supply of fuel.

After the agreement between the government and the unionists was signed, a spokesman for President Hernan Siles Zuazo stated that the conflict and its resolution could lead to social unrest, because the oil workers union is the best paid union.

For this reason, the oil workers strike has been criticized by the press and by other unions. The solution reached does not guarantee social peace either.

To start with, it has already been reported that the other Bolivian labor unions will ask the government for new salary readjustments.

Union leaders have stated that the government will have to give a positive response to the requests made by the workers if it wants to prevent a new escalation of strikes.

ADMINISTRATION BEGINS PURGE OF PARTY DISSIDENTS

WA270710 Rome IPS in English 23 Aug 84

[By Arnaldo Cesar]

[Text] Brasilia, Aug. 23 (IPS) -- The Brazilian Administration has begun to purge dissidents of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) from government posts, starting with the dismissal of Industry and Trade Minister Camilo Penna on Aug. 21. The initiative is part of a strategy to build support for the PDS presidential candidate, legislator Paulo Salim Maluf, who won the nomination earlier this month. More than 100 government officials who are thought to be be party dissidents are expected to lose their posts next month and be replaced by others who support Maluf.

President Joao Baptista Figueiredo made his intentions clear on Aug. 20, asserting that "anyone who does not back Maluf will be removed." Since then, Brasilia, the capital, has been abuzz with rumors of who will go, in what the Brazilian press has proclaimed "a witch hunt." Legislator Amaral Neto, known as an extreme rightist and staunch supporter of Maluf, declared that "from now on, anyone who is not for Maluf is against him, and must be prepared to suffer the consequences," Neto said he has already drawn up a list of all the dissidents, whom he prefers to call "traitors," and will denounce them before a plenary meeting of the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Jose Sarney, who was PDS leader until last month and is now the opposition vice presidential candidate, has friends in 19 posts in top levels of the administration, according to his opponents. "All of them will inevitably be removed," Neto said, "including 16 other officials who have been indicated as Sarney's protegees..." Observers here note that the purge should not come as a surprise to the PDS dissidents. Since Maluf is known to stop at nothing to ensure his political power.

The next president will be chosen in January 1985 by an Electoral College in which the ruling party has a majority, but many of the PDS College members have already defected to the opposition, and Maluf's candidacy is expected to increase that trend. The PDS candidate is a wealthy businessman who is frequently accused of using his riches to buy off political supporters. He is not a popular figure with Brazilian voters, who will not elect the president but will vote for the legislative posts held by the Electoral College members. Because of the PDS defections, opposition presidential candidate Tancredo Neves now has at least a 32-vote advantage over Maluf in the 686-member College, according to most estimates.

The "clean-up" operation in the administration is intended to convince any undecided PDS Electoral College members to stay with the ruling party candidate, and it is already proving successful. The governor of Rio Grande do Sul State, Jair Soares, said he would not support Maluf earlier this month, but has now changed his mind. Others may follow suit, since, as legislator Nilson Gibson, a Maluf supporter, pointed out, "people's pocketbooks can also reflect on their so-called political conscience." Such statements by Maluf supporters and the expected dismissals of dissident officials indicate that ethical considerations may go out the window in the next five months of election campaigning. Vice President Aureliano Chaves, another PDS dissident, had his invitation to the goverment's Soldier's Day celebrations yesterday revoked. Neves, however, said he doubts that President Figueiredo would let "such vile and odious practices" endanger his project for a return to democratic rule. Brazil has lived under military-controlled governments since 1964.

DELEGATE POLL SHOWS TANCREDO NEVES LEADING

PY251505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] If the presidential elections are indirect and held today, candidate Tancredo Neves would win be a margin of 126 votes in the Electoral College.

This is the final result of a poll carried out by a committee of the Social Democratic Party Liberal Front in each state to find out which candidate the 686 federal and state delegates that participated in the election of the Electoral College favor. At the same time political analysts have stated that President Figueiredo believes that Tancredo Neves' victory is inevitable and that he is beginning to accept the idea.

ARMY MINISTER PIRES ON ROLE OF MILITARY

PY270317 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Aug 84 p 4

[Army Minister Walter Pires "Order of the Day" issued on 24 August]

[Excerpts] Today the Army is celebrating the birthday of its patron, Marshal Luis Alves de Lima e Silva, duke of Caixias. On this solemn anniversary, I find it appropriate to stress that the Army, on fulfilling its important tasks, has based its behavior on the edifying examples given by its eminent patron.

In the difficult years when Brazil was winning its independence and was establishing itself as a free and sovereign nation, Caixias was the pillar supporting our invulnerable sovereignty and sponsoring the country's unity, and he was an austere social pacifier. On fulfilling these noble and important tasks, he always acted firmly and serenely, without ever violating the laws with anarchy, indiscipline, or subversion.

This is the great lesson that must guide our behavior, especially in this difficult period of political transition, when we are just completing a national renewal process which, despite the perquisites, has modernized and developed the country, and which will certainly lead us to a really democratic political regime suitable to the aspirations of the people.

We must not be impressed, therefore, with the noisy organizations of radical and spurious minority groups that only seek to unleash disorder and chaos, or by the attitudes of those who, abandoning their commitments with a past which is so recent that it even seems to be the present, are hastily trying to make up a future they find to be more propitious, as if it were moral to forget, for the sake of personal interests, freely assumed positions and attitudes.

Those who make use of agitation and violence, or furtively take advantage of cunning collusions or machinations will be disappointed. Those who dream of changing the basic guidelines of our political institutions, which are based on Christian and democratic principles endorsed by the people, will not achieve their nefarious intentions.

The Army will be alert and will not turn its back on the nation with which it has always been united, especially in times of crisis, because it harbors the same feelings that temper its citizens. The structural changes that are really wanted by society and decided by the majority will be guaranteed and carried out within a climate of order and tranquillity, with no spurious pressures and with absolute respect for the country's legal order.

It is appropriate to note, however, that these responsibilities are not only ours, but must also be shouldered by all democratic citizens, and especially by the political leaders in performing their important role of conducting the activities of party organizations.

STRIKE TO DEMAND BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

WA270710 Rome IPS in English 23 Aug 84

[By Mario Osava]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Aug 21 (IPS) -- Workers at a chemical factory near Sao Paulo this month staged the first strike in Brazilian history in which demands for better working conditions were the primary issue. About 480 Ferro Enamel employees went out on strike from Aug. 13-15, after learning that 31 workers had contracted lead poisoning due to conditions in the plant, located in San Bernardo do Campo, a major industrial region. Blood tests taken by the ABC Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry Workers' Union showed that those workers had lead levels much higher than the 60 micrograms permitted by law, some with as much as 90 micrograms.

The three-day strike concluded in an accord in which the company agreed to meet certain sanitation standards set by a specialized firm, granted vacations to the workers with lead poisoning and temporarily suspended processing of lead-based raw materials. The company also granted a 20 percent salary increase from October, and agreed to raise wages regularly every three months. Those rises will help protect workers from inflation, now running at 220 percent.

The company also agreed to begin talks on bonuses to compensate workers for the work environment's risks to their health, and on a possible study by the provincial health ministry on the conditions in the factory. In addition, the firm promised to make public the results of workers' blood tests which are taken periodically by company medical personnel. Ferro Enamel has not been releasing the results of those tests for some time. The blood tests are done every six months, but workers who have been diagnosed with problems were simply transferred to other sections of the factory and were advised not to inform the trade union of their symptoms.

The ABC chemists union charged that lead is not the only contaminating substance handled in the Ferro Enamel factory. The union cited cadmium, a cancer-causing element, and other raw materials such as quartz and feldspar. Ferro Enamel manufactures enamel for paint and bricks, and as a chemical industry is legally obliged to safeguard workers from toxic substances. The workers charged that the company had rejected their repeated requests for higher quality masks to protect against fumes, arguing that the equipment is too expensive. The masks furnished by the company cover only part of the face, and the workers say they are not effective. The ABC chemical workers' union said that the main aim of the strike was not to obtain sick pay for workers, but to find a solution to the poor working conditions and the threat of contamination to employees. The union leaders are calling for stiffer legislation to protect factory workers' health and an increased role for employees in internal committees to prevent on-the-job accidents, which are already required by law. The strike at Ferro Enamel coincided with numerous others at Brazilian industrial companies, particularly in Sao Paulo State's metalworking sector. But the other strikes were primarily to demand pay increases, unlike that at Ferro Enamel. Herval Pinna Ribeiro, technical coordinator of the Interunion Department of Research and Workers' Health (Diesat) in Sao Paulo, said that Ferro Enamel is just one of thousands of chemical firms where workers are handling toxic and carcinogenic products without adequate protection.

BRIEFS

NEW ALUMINUM PROCESSING PLANT -- Mines Minister Cesar Cals dedicated an aluminum processing plant in Sao Luiz de Maranhao on 16 August. Built at a cost of approximately $1.5 billion, the plant is designed to turn out, initially, 100,000 tons of aluminum and 500,000 tons of alumina yearly. The plant, which covers an area of approximately 225,000 square meters, will be fed by the Tucurui hydroelectric plant and will be operated by some 1,400 persons. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Aug 84 PY]

LABOR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION NOT YET DEFINITE

PY250152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The resignation of Labor Minister Hugo Galves is not final, according to a government source at La Moneda Palace. The source revealed that, as has been announced, the president is studying the resignation request submitted by Minister Galves. The labor minister submitted his resignation a couple of days ago and there is still no definite answer on it.

U.S. BANK CHAIRMAN VIEWS DEBT RENEGOTIATIONS

PY262302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The international banks appreciate the efforts Chile is making to adjust its economy. This statement was made by Harry Taylor, chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

Taylor, who is visiting Chile,, gave a lecture to the Chilean-U.S. Chamber of Commerce and later granted a press conference. During the lecture he said that the international banks are ready to renegotiate Chile's foreign debt, which is due within the next few years. Later, during the press conference, he said that he trusts in the Chilean economy's capacity to overcome economic difficulties, and that the international banks appreciate the efforts being made by Chile to adjust its economy. He added, however, that Chile could next year ask for an additional $1.5 billion in credit from the international banks as soon as the talks begin.

Asked about the position of several countries that payments on the foreign debt must be limited to a percentage of exports, he said that what is most important for the country is to increase exports.

Taylor was also asked about the possibility that if the foreign debt is not renegotiated, the state could decide against shouldering the debt of private banks. He answered: When we discuss the issue of private banks, the situation is obviously different. The private banking sector is very important for the country's economy.

He also expressed optimism that the final decision to be made by President Reagan regarding copper imports will be favorable to Chile. He said that when an economy develops and grows, which apparently is what is happening in the United States, protectionist measures are dropped. He concluded by saying that he is visiting Chile to learn first-hand what is happening with the Chilean economy, and also about some political aspects, he admitted.

OPPOSITION LEADERS OPPOSE IMF STANDBY LOAN

PY270235 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Political leaders have rejected the possibility of Chile being linked for 2 more years to the IMF by a standby loan that would subject the country to the demands of this international organization. As is known, Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda yesterday confirmed that Chile will ask for another conditioned or standby loan with the IMF, and he admitted that this will mean that Chile will be involved with the IMF for many years. Regarding the issue of the IMF stand-by loan and our being involved with that organization, Patricio Philips, a leader of the National Party, said:

[Begin Philips recording] This is another burden that will add to our economic problems and that will not only have economic but also social consequences in Chile, since it will result in higher unemployment, undermine reactivation, and cause other related problems. [end recording]

Commenting on the new standby loan agreement between Chile and the IMF, Armando Jaramillo, a leader of the Republican Right, said:

[Begin Jaramillo recording] This type of solution proposed for our financial problem, that is, by means of a standby loan, reminds me of what the people back in Cochahua would say: These solutions are good for surviving, not for moving ahead. Besides, I believe that by becoming so, so heavily (?dependent) on the IMF, the only thing we are achieving is a definite worsening of the country's current financial and economic crisis. Therefore, I deeply regret this new solution for peace. [end recording]

Regarding this issue, Mario Sharpe, president of the Chilean Party for Social Democracy [Partido Social Democracia Chilena], said:

[Begin Sharpe recording] We believe Chile has accepted all the IMF conditions to easily. If we consider the treatment the IMF has given to countries like Mexico and Brazil, we will realize that it has given unfavorable conditions to Chile. Let's not include Argentina which, because it is now under a democratic system, has received far more flexible treatment and greater freedom in its renegotiation with the IMF. We believe that we cannot continue to be subjected to the rigid system imposed on us by the IMF. We believe that the country should demand that the IMF give us greater flexibility so we can better manage the Chilean economy. [end recording]

As is known, Chile has to meet IMF-imposed goals concerning its balance of payments, inflation, monetary reserves, salary readjustments to workers, the fiscal debt, and public spending. In sum, it causes economic recession and a serious social problem.

NATIONAL PARTY WARNS OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE

PY250142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] (Rana) [not further identified] has referred to the announcement made by the National Party, which is a member of the Democratic Alliance, that evidence is increasing. He recognized that his party just a few days ago delivered information on violent acts being prepared by Chilean terrorist groups.

These acts will coincide with the 2-day national protest to be staged by the Democratic Alliance in September. We recall that yesterday the National Party requested that the Democratic Alliance suspend this 2-day demonstration to avoid tragedy and disorder, alleging that Bolivian and Peruvian terrorists could be infiltrated into Chile.

Democratic Alliance President Enrique Silva Cimma refused to accept that request, noting that these demonstrations are the only means the opposition has to reveal its disagreement with the national situation.

SANTIAGO INTENDANT ON CURFEW FOR PROTEST DAY

PY242138 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province intendant, General Roberto Guillar Marino, has not dismissed the possibility of imposing a curfew for the next days of protest on 4-5 September. Gen Guillar has said that the confrontations that took place last night demonstrate that the forces of order and security will act forcefully to guarantee the tranquillity of the citizens from now until the protest is held.

When asked about the recent rash of violence, the intendant said that he believes order will be maintained within the country. Regarding the alledged presence of foreign extremists in Chile, the intendant said: The police authorities would know more about that subject, but as far as I am concerned, that would not be hard to believe. What happened last night seems to be a sign of this, that Marxist groups are continuing to act in an effort to destabilize the government. The forces of order and security are acting forcefully to counteract such actions.

Guillar did not dismiss the idea that a curfew might be ordered for the days of protest, but he added that the order should be given by the commanding general of the Santiago Garrison. All measures can be taken to ensure the tranquillity of the citizens, because we have sworn to defend the nation's flag from the communists, and so we are willing to lay down our lives if necessary. In closing, Gen Guillar said that communism will never win in Chile.

REPORTAGE ON POLICE-SUBVERSIVES CONFRONTATION

Eighth Region Issues Communique

PY242259 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The office of the intendant of the Eighth Region has released a communique on the confrontation between the police and subversives in which four terrorists died yesterday in Talcahuano, Concepcion, and Valdivia. The police also seized weapons, explosives, and subversive propaganda. We have a special report from Radio Nacional, Concepcion branch, on this communique.

This is a special report for Radio Nacional on the official communique released a few minutes ago by the office of the intendant of the Eighth Region. The communique says: The office of the intendant would like to report the following:

1. Personnel of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] who were carrying out an investigation in relation to the recent terrorist attacks were able to detect and neutralize several cells of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, in several operations carried out in the Concepcion and Bio-Bio Provinces on 23 August 1984.

2. The events began at 1245 when members of the CNI detected a suspect on (Grecia) Street near Pasaje Napoles in the (Latonsillo) area. When the suspect saw the security agents he drew a 9-mm pistol and shot a security officer in the stomach who was taken in serious condition to the Naval Hospital of Talcahuano. The security agents returned the gunfire, killing the extremist, whose identity is being investigated.

3. As a result of these operations, several documents were seized which allowed the house located at 3346 Pasaje 12 in the Armando Alarcon del Canto neighborhood to be raided. The following were confiscated: a 9-mm submachinegun, a 9-mm pistol, large quantities of 9.44-mm and 7.62-mm ammunition, different types of explosives, detonators, subversive documents, long-range radio transmitters, bombs ready for use, maps of the Eighth and Ninth Regions indicating the strategic points of the area, and a mimeograph recently received from Santiago.

CNI Communique

PY250322 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Eight extremists dead and three National Security Center [CNI] agents wounded is the final toll of the latest confrontations that have taken place in various parts of the country. The CNI has issued a communique saying that the clash in Santiago began when a 12-man commando of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front launched assaults against two armories in this capital and the Casa Italiana and Real Companies, at 164 and 181 Arturo Pratts Street, respectively. As the subversives fled, they fired on a vehicle on the North-South and Miel Avenues, killing the driver, Guido Hector Sepulveda Ferreiro As the subversives reached the San Joaquin Bridge, they fired on the security vehicles that were pursuing them, causing considerable damage to one of them. A CNI agent was wounded by a gunshot, and he is now hospitalized in serious condition.

As the subversives reached the Paradero 5 on Gran Avenue, they veered onto the Romeo Passage, where they stopped because their vehicle had been damaged by several gunshots. As they left their vehicle, one of the subversives, whose identity has not yet been determined, was hit. He was carrying a P-25 submachinegun with two cartridge clips. Later, terrorist Roberto Homero Gonzalez Lizama was killed carrying an AKA rifle and a Colt .32 revolver.

The CNI also reported that in the past few hours a subject who was identified as Ricardo Hermosilla Diaz was admitted into the emergency room of Barros Luco Hospital with five bullet wounds. This man already has a record with the CNI, which believes that he is one of the Manuel Rodriguez Commando members who clashed with the security agents. He was taken to the hospital by a priest from the Santa Cristina Church in the La Legua neighborhood.

An initial report on the events that took place in Santiago and other regions of the country notes that eight extremists were killed, one extremist was seriously wounded, and two extremists arrested. At the same time, there are two CNI agent seriously wounded and another agent only slightly wounded. These events took place in Santiago. Conception, Valdivia, Los Angeles, and Antofagasta. The CNI report concludes that a large number of weapons and communications devices which belonged to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front were confiscated.

MIR Hideouts Raided

PY251340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Security forces have seized ammunition and bombs from two Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] hideouts discovered in the Eighth Region. According to an official report, two MIR hideouts were discovered and raided. They were located at the corner of (Nicasio Marconi) and Alemania Avenue, in Los Angeles, and in the Lomas Coloradas sector, 25 km from Concepcion. Bombs, ammunition, and pamphlets were seized in each hideout. The security forces acted after the confrontations in Concepcion, Talcahuano, and Los Angeles where four terrorists died.

REPORTAGE ON SIGNING OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

M-19, Police Clash

PA241801 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1657 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Report from Corinto]

[Excerpt] The 19 April Movement [M-19] has just suspended the signing of the cease-fire agreement that was scheduled to be held in an hour because one of the columns that was coming to Corinto had an armed clash with the Colombian Army in Florida town in Valle del Cauca Department. Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, the commander of the column, was wounded. He arrived here wounded, with blood on his right side. He said that the Army ambushed them and wounded three members of the column. He arrived at the platform that was to be used for the signing of the peace agreement and said that he would not give the order to sign the cease-fire because the Army had broken the truce. He immediately met with M-19 leaders Alvaro Fayad, Ivan Marino Ospina, Andres Almarales and others and they decided that they will not sign the cease-fire until they receive an explanation from the Colombian Government regarding what took place in Florida.

M-19 Demands Police Withdraw

PA241837 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1755 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Ivan Marino Ospina, leader of the 19 April Movement [M-19] has stated that the M-19 will sign the cease-fire agreement if the military and police forces stationed in Florida withdraw from the area. They are awaiting an order from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to withdraw the policemen in Florida. Marino Ospina said they want peace and that they are willing to sign a cease-fire agreement with the government as long as the government promises to withdraw the police from Florida. Marino Ospina said there are 12 guerrillas in the Florida mayor's office and he asked the national government, specifically the president, to help those guerrillas reach Corinto. Here is the official statement issued by Marino Ospina:

[Begin Marino Ospina recording] The leadership and staff of the M-19 announced to the Colombian people that at a good time for the fatherland and democracy, when we were planning to sign the cease-fire agreement, the enemies of peace, those who do not have a fatherland, carried out treacherous attack on a caravan of the people by using the [name indistinct] group, the group of special operations of the national police. They attacked the caravan, wounding companero Commander Carlos Pizarro and three other companeros. In any case, the M-19 -- with firm energy and determination -- will sign the peace agreement. However, we tell the public and the people of Corinto that our rifles will remain vigilant to punish those bad sons of the homeland. [applause] In addition, we urgently need to transfer Companera Laura, an officer of the western military force, so that she can undergo surgery in Cali to save her life. At this time, the high command and staff are holding a meeting to adopt the necessary decisions. In addition, 12 fighters of the western military force have taken refuge in the Florida's mayor's office and are ready to fight if necessary. Belisario Betancur, commander in chief of the Colombian Armed Forces, must vigorously and patriotically order the police scoundrels [word indistinct] to withdraw from Florida. If he does not, the M-19 columns will march to rescue our companeros. [end recording]

That was Marino Ospina in Corinto. He reiterated that they will sign the cease-fire if President Betancur issues the order for a police withdrawal from Florida.

Truce Signed

PA250120 [Editorial Report] Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish at 2211 GMT on 24 August begins broadcasting live from El Hobo, Huila Department, in progress, the signing of the cease-fire agreement between the Colombian Government and the guerrilla organization 19 April Movement [M-19].

The announcer reports that, following a speech by Ariel Armel Arenas, a member of the Peace Commission, a second original of the document is signed by former Government Minister Alfonso Gomez Gomez, president of the Commission for Negotiation and Dialogue with M-19 and EPL. He adds that the originals are being signed by Armel, socialist ideologue Gerardo Molina, newswoman Laura Restrepo, and labor leader Abel Rodriguez and that the copies are being circulated around the table as they are signed.

The announcer then remarks that the only one who has not signed yet is Commander Gustavo Arias Londono, alias Boris, and that instead, he is addressing some newsmen who have approached him. Arias Londono then takes out a pen and signs. German Rojas Nino signs after him, the announcer says, adding that "the document has just been signed, with the cease-fire going into effect on 30 August." "A peace accord between the government and the M-19 was signed at 1714 [2214 GMT]," he states. The broadcast ends at 2214 GMT.

Betancur Speech

PA270300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur made an appeal to all Colombians during a televised speech delivered here today, to "take advantage of this historic moment," offered by the agreements concluded last week with the guerrillas, to secure a veritable peace. The chief of state confirmed that the cease-fire signed with the 19 April Movement, M-19, the Popular Liberation Army, and the self-styled Workers Self-Defense will become effective on 30 August.

Betancur stressed the fragile nature of the peace concluded, affirming in response to his detractors that no hidden concessions were made to the guerrillas; "everything that was agreed is on the table of negotiations," he stated. "We extended our hand in reconciliation, but also a vigilant hand for the defense of the security of the people," the Colombian president added. Regarding this, he said nothing about the eventual lifting of the state of siege, which was reestablished on 1 May following the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, for which the guerrilla movement has claimed credit.

The president did not specify what reforms are to be expected in the political and social field to consolidate the peace process, but he asked his countrymen for "a great amount of understanding" in continuing the dialogue and implementing the reforms. However, the president announced five draft bills with a view to reducing the budget deficit of the country, which went from 0.9 percent of the gross domestic product in 1974 to 4.6 percent in 1984. These draft bills provide state reform of the budget and public administration.

Betancur assured his fellow countrymen that the government is not in danger, concluding his speech with a vibrant appeal for national solidarity. "We have never been so close to a veritable unity to overcome our difficulties. Let us take advantage of this historic moment. Let us not pass up this opportunity," he concluded. His speech was delivered at the end of a long "crusade for peace" organized in Colombia, during which numerous cultural activities celebrated an end to the fighting.

In addition to the cease-fire with the three guerrilla movements mentioned above, the Colombian Government had already concluded a 1-year truce effective last 28 May, with the pro-communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Only one guerrilla movement, the Army of National Liberation (pro-Castroite ELN) has not joined the agreements which encompass approximately 90 percent of the Colombian guerrillas who have been active for more than 30 years.

Peace 'Fully Observed'

PA260112 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Deputy Government Minister Victor G. Ricardo has said that peace agreements signed yesterday with the 19 April Movement are being fully observed. Commenting on the public order situation in Huila and Cauca Departments, the official said that so far there have been no reports of even the slightest incident. In fact, not a single shot has been fired; the rifles have been totally silenced.

ELN To 'Continue Fighting'

PA250305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The National Liberation Army (ELN), the only Colombian guerrilla movement that has refused to sign a truce, told EFE today that it will continue fighting. Two ELN guerrillas delivered a communique, signed by the ELN national leadership and bearing a red and black flag, which describes the leaders of the guerrilla movements that have signed a peace agreement with President Belisario Betancur as "infamous traitors to the revolutionary cause." The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) signed a truce agreement on 28 May, and the Popular Liberation Army, the Workers Self-Defense Movement, and the 19 April Movement signed agreements on Thursday and today. The ELN asserts: "We will move forward with the great task because only through revolutionary violence can power by the people be reached."

STUDENTS BRIEFLY OCCUPY SPANISH EMBASSY

PA250226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 24 Aug (EFE) -- A group of 20 hooded National University students occupied the Spanish Embassy in Bogota this afternoon, seeking political asylum. The police evicted them 20 minutes later. Spanish Ambassador Manuel Garcia-Miranda Rivas asked the students to leave the diplomatic mission, which the students did after police intervened. The police made no arrests and released the students after talking to the Spanish ambassador.

BELAUNDE ON LIFTING OF AYACUCHO EMERGENCY ECONOMY

PY260132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 25 Aug (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today promised to reestablish constitutional guarantees throughout the country, including Ayacucho -- which has been the main target of terrorist attacks by the Shining Path subversive group -- if not a single drop of blood is spilled for 60 days.

Belaunde then expressed his concern about the economic future of Peru in the face of the drop in the prices of minerals.

Belaunde, who today traveled to Arequipa, 1,000 km from Lima, to dedicate several new public projects, said that if peace is restored, all guarantees will be reestablished in Ayacucho. He added that no one will be happier than the Armed Forces Joint Command to withdraw its forces, to return them to their specific tasks, and to relieve them of having to maintain peace and public security outside the capital in the interior of the country. Belaunde categorically denied that police or military personnel were responsible for the crimes committeed in the Huanta zone (Ayacucho), where 50 bodies were found 2 days ago. He said that the Armed Forces Joint Command has already explained this matter in a very clear communique. He added that he and the Peruvian people have publicly rejected these crimes.

Regarding the government order to have the Army take Lima under its control on 24 August due to the protest march for missing LA REPUBLICA journalist Jaime Ayala, President Belaunde said that the order was valid for only 24 hours and was designed to safeguard life and property. He said that he has some clues that Ayala, who disappeared 23 days ago in Huanta, is alive. But he did not give further details.

Asked about the possibilities of Peru complying with the IMF demands, Belaunde said that what has been obtained is very important. He added that despite making the necessary efforts, there is always some concern about the future, because, for example, the prices of minerals have not been rising as was expected.

UNITED LEFT, UNIONS CALL 'PEACE, JUSTICE,' MARCH

PY240102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Aug (AFP) -- A march for peace and justice sponsored by workers confederations will be held tomorrow in Lima. Its objective is to criticize the Shining Path massacres and to ask President Fernando Belaunde to ensure that human rights are respected in the antiterrorist struggle.

The march will begin at Campo de Marte and will end with several speeches at the downtown San Martin Plaza. The march was prompted by the death of peasant leader Jesus Oropesa at the end of July and the disappearance of journalist Jaime Ayala at the beginning of August in Ayacucho. Oropesa, leader of the National Agrarian Confederation, was murdered by seven policemen, according to preliminary investigations, Interior Minister Luis Percovich has reported. As for Ayala, a correspondent of the Lima newspaper LA REPUBLICA, he has not been seen since he went to make a report at the Huanta military headquarters.

The march, originally proposed by the Marxist United Left bloc led by Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, was convoked by a committee made up of Communist, Christian Democratic, and American Revolutionary Popular Alliance labor confederations. Later it received the support of city councils and unions of state and private sector workers. The demonstration also has the active or moral support of other parties, although the conservative (official) Popular Action Party and the Popular Christian Party have stated that they will not take to the streets to engage in politics, besmirch the government, or shout uselessly.

Lima Under Military Control

PY242305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2239 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has entrusted control over public order in the capital to the Armed Forces in view of the announced "march for peace" called for today by several leftist organizations. Interior Minister Luis Percovich has announced that the executive branch, in an unprecedented measure, today approved a decree entrusting control over public order to the Army "in view of possible acts of violence violating legal regulations and the Constitution." The "march for peace" has been called for 1800 local time (2300 GMT) by the Marxist United Left coalition, the Communist union General Confederation of Peruvian Workers and other professional and workers organizations. The purpose of the demonstration, prohibited yesterday by the city prefecture, is to protest against terrorism, violation of human rights, and the "disappearance" of people in the Andean region affected by violence. Despite the announcement of military control in the city, there has been no special deployment of troops, although many policemen and Air Force helicopters are patrolling the city.

Parties Cancel March

PY242359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2316 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The "march for peace and social justice" that various left-wing Peruvian parties convoked for today in Lima was canceled at 1730 local time (2330 GMT), just a half hour before the time it was scheduled to begin. This decision was made in view of the government's decision to entrust the safekeeping of public order in the capital to the Armed Forces.

A communique signed by the top leaders of the United Left coalition and other labor and professional unions which had called the protest explained that their decision was made "to avoid playing into the hands of the provocation staged by the government." The communique, which radio stations read out as urgent bulletins, further explained that the unexpected decision of the executive to entrust the safekeeping of public order to the Army "is an attempt at staging a confrontation between the people and the Armed Forces." It also ratified the position of the convoking parties against the terrorist violence and the increasing reports of "dirty war" tactics being employed by Armed Forces and police in the antisubversive struggle.

Despite the cancellation of the march, groups of demonstrators from suburban areas have gathered at the site set for the beginning of the march. Meanwhile, large police units are patrolling downtown Lima supported by helicopters, and there are unconfirmed reports that armored vehicles have been on some streets.

Arrests, Explosions

PY250055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (EFE) -- Despite the cancellation of the "march of peace and social justice" which was to have taken place in Lima today, the police had to break up several groups of persons and two dynamite devices exploded in downtown Lima. The incidents took place after 1800 local time (2300 GMT), the time set for the march hastily suspended just 30 minutes before it was to start as a result of the government's decision to entrust the safekeeping of public order to the Army. At the time the cancellation was announced, several hundred persons from suburban areas were already at Campo de Marte, the meeting place for the demonstrators. The antiriot units of the police reached an agreement with United Left lawmaker Javier Diez Canseco that the demonstrators would not leave Campo de Marte, but a group of them tried to go downtown. The police moved in using antiriot equipment. This led to clashes, people running around, and general confusion, which was worsened by the explosion of two dynamite devices. There are no reports of casualties as a result of the explosions, but the police have made several arrests.

Percovich on Military Control

PY250252 Lima Radio Programas del Peru in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] In view of the possibility of violent demonstrations, the government has ordered military control over the capital for an indefinite period. Upon making this announcement, Interior Minister Luis Percovich criticized the call to carry out a march for peace and justice. He added that under the protection of this march some sectors that did not organize the march were planning to carry out violent acts to disrupt public order.

[Begin Percovich recording] Despite the decision not to authorize the march, some political and union groups are insisting on carrying it out. These groups have even released a communique that is rather surprising because [words indistinct]. Despite the fact that they are aware that they are violating the law and the Constitution, they want to make the government responsible for the events that may take place as a result of the violation of the law and the Constitution.

Keeping these considerations in mind, the cabinet listened to several statements on this issue and decided to approve a decree authorizing the Armed Forces to assume control of the capital and to implement the necessary measures to prevent acts of violence and the violation of the law and the Constitution. Therefore, we emphatically point out that the government has the duty to enforce legal resolutions, to safeguard order and public tranquillity, and to guarantee peace in the city.

[Unidentified reporter] This decision allows the Armed Forces to assume control of the city. Does this mean that the government is convinced that (?strong measures disturbing the people will be taken)?

[Percovich] No, by no means. This is only a precautionary measure to prevent acts of violence. The communique released by the prefecture is very clear in Point Three, which says: There is evidence that elements outside political and union organizations may carry out acts of violence during the development of the public march [word indistinct]. The government will have to decide whether or not this measure for military control over Lima will be extended, whether it will be for 24 or 48 hours, or [words indistinct] after an evaluation of the situation is made.

If the government believes that the evidence of violence has disappeared, the government will undoubtedly lift this measure, and the state of emergency will continue [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Organizers Suspend March

PY250257 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The organizers of the march for peace and social justice this afternoon decided to suspend the demonstration they had planned to carry out without the authorization of the prefecture. In a communique signed by Alfonso Barrantes, president of the United Left, and other political and union leaders, the organizers point out that a decision has been made to carry out a new march in the future on a date to be established. The march, which was not authorized by the prefecture, was suspended by the organizers after the government authorized the Armed Forces to take control of public order in the city.

GEN HUAMAN DENIES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN KILLING

PY241420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 24 Aug (EFE) -- General Adrian Huaman, the chief of the political-military command of the Ayacucho emergency zone, today denied that the Armed Forces have anything to do with the death of 51 persons, whose bodies were found in a common grave on 23 August. Huaman also denied that the "peasant patrols" or the "montoneros", which are self-defense groups made up of inhabitants of Ayacucho towns, have been organized by the Army. "It is the peasants temselves who have organized their groups. They have the right to defend themselves against terrorism with the weapons they have at hand," Huaman said. The political-military command controls 13 provinces of Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Huancavelica Departments. In recent days, the Armed Forces and the police have repeatedly been charged with using "dirty war" tactics in the antisubversive war.

SHINING PATH GROUP OCCUPIES VILLAGE IN HUANUCO

PY241835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Aug (EFE) -- On 21 August a group of "Shining Path" terrorists occupied a village in the Peruvian jungle for several hours. While holding a "people's assembly" they dismissed by force the local authorities and named new ones. According to what was learned today in Lima, a group of 60 armed guerrillas occupied Monzon, a village in the Department of Huanuco, forcing the inhabitants to hold the aforementioned "assembly." After several hours of occupation, the terrorists left, after taking 17 million soles (approximately $4,000) from an office of the Bank of the Nation and burning a school. The Shining Path terrorists in July opened up a new "front" in this Peruvian department, located 500 km northeast of Lima. This has forced police forces deployed to the zone to move back toward the cities of Huanuco and Tingo Maria, as confirmed by Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca. According to the government, the terrorists are acting with the cooperation of narcoterrorists who traditionally operate in this coca-producing region. It was also learned today that on 21 August a group of Shining Path terrorists attacked a mine in the Cerro de Pasco zone (300 km east of Lima), killing the radio operator who was trying to broadcast news of the attack, and causing damage for 1.2 billion soles (some $300,000).

ARMY COMMANDER DISCUSSES ACCORD, ELECTIONS

PY270402 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- General Hugo Medina, commander in chief of the Army and strong man of the Uruguayan Government, today stated that the Armed Forces will decide in due time what they will do in case the National (Blanco) Party wins the 25 November elections, and that he will ignore [desconoce] the agreement reached between the military sectors and the political parties.

The commanders in chief of the Armed Forces recently reached an agreement with the Colorado Party, the small Civic Union, the leftist Broad Front coalition, and the New Labor Party that will regulate relations between the military and the civilian sector during the next few years.

The Blanco Party did not participate in the negotiations in protest over the arrest and proscription of its leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. In the wake of the 27 August deadline for registering the electoral tickets, the National Party convention has decided to nominate a transition presidential ticket with a mandate to call elections without proscriptions for late 1985. At the same time, it stated that it will disregard the civilian-military agreement that will make possible the elections and the transfer of power in March 1985.

Consequently, a reaciton by the military is expected. Political observers in this city feel that General Medina's reaction forecasts the bdginning of a long psychological struggle between the Army and the Blancos in case that party wins the elections.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BLANCO POLITICAL PLAN DISCLOSED

PY240316 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] If the Blanco Party wins the election, it intends to exercise its full powers without recognizing any restrictions other than those established in the Constitution. Miguel Angel Galan, a member of the Blanco Party Executive Board, made this statement at the Blanco convention while outlining aspects of the political plan proposed by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

[Begin Galan recording] The political plan is only the reestablishment of the nation's Constitution; it is the immediate repeal on 1 March of all institutional acts that are not only against the nation's legal system but also are against the nation's soul. These acts cannot remain in force for one minute after the Blanco Party assumes the reins of government. We intend to do this.

We also intend to deny recognition to the Naval Club agreement [shouts, applause] which has been approved in Institutional Act 19. We intend to immediately decree a general, unrestricted amnesty so that there can be no more shameful imprisonments in this country. [applause]

We intend to bestow upon the temporary president full constitutional powers for him to appoint as many commanders as he may deem appropriate and to dismiss those whom the executive branch may find it necessary to dismiss. [applause]

In short, we intend to exercise throughout 1985 our full powers without any restrictions other than those established in the Constitution. Let no one believe that we will hesitate in applying the Constitution. Let no one think that we are not fully convinced about instituting a temporary government. Our government will be temporary; it will be in office only throughout 1985 because new elections will be called through a constitutional law.

Aware that we will face objections, we must say that in order to approve a constitutional law that will make it possible for us to have a temporary government we must have a large majority at the General Assembly. Therefore, I am also today calling on the Uruguayan people to give us as their votes to make this change in 1985 possible. [end recording]

Minority Terms Plan 'Madness'

PY251200 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Dr Juan Carlos Paysse has told Carve that the proposal by the Blanco Party majority is madness. Paysse, mayor of Montevideo, who confirmed to Carve that he will be the presidential candidate for the minority group of the Blanco Party, gave his opinion of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's political plan.

[Begin Paysse recording, in progress] His plan seems to be absolutely negative. This has an old origin. I think there is something abnormal in deciding to participate in elections as a consequence of Institutional Act 19, which is a consequence of the Naval Club agreement between the political parties and the Armed Forces, and then refusing to recognize the agreement and even repealing it if the Blanco Party is elected. I do not think that the Blanco Party should run for elections under these conditions. It seems that they are taking advantage of the positive aspect of the Naval Club agreement, saying that they do not accept its transitory terms that are indeed its most important part, because they will take place over a certain period of time, in an orderly and peaceful manner in order to arrive at an authentic, strong democracy. That is, what the Blanco Party proposes seems absolutely crazy to me. [end recording]

CROTTOGINI BROAD FRONT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY262332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Juan Jose Crottogini, a 76-year-old gynecologist, was today proclaimed the sole presidential candidate of the Uruguayan left-wing Broad Front for the elections scheduled for November, elections that will mark the redemocratization of the country.

Since it was impossible to nominate its leader, Liber Seregni, who was released a few months ago after being held in detention for more than 10 years for political reasons and is still proscribed by the ruling military regime, the leftist coalition decided to nominate Crottogini, who was Seregni's running mate on the Broad Front ticket in the last constitutional elections held in 1971.

Jose Delias, a 60-year-old unionist, the last president of the National Convention of Workers (CNT), which was dissolved when the military seized power in 1973, was elected Crottogini's running mate. Delias has an outstanding political record within the ranks of the Socialist Party. He even held a seat for the Socialist Party in the Chamber of Deputies.

Regarding the nomination of a candidate for Montevideo's mayoralty, the convention of the Broad Front, which is the third largest political party in Uruguay after the National, or Blanco, Party and the Colorado Party, will only make a decision this afternoon after the fourth recess, which was set for noon, is lifted. This recess was set because no agreement was reached after economist Danilo Astori refused to accept the nomination.

SEPULVEDA ON FOREIGN POLICIES, RELATIONS ABROAD

PA250346 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Aug 84 p A 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has asserted that the country's foreign policy is fulfilling the goals sought by the government: to strengthen its links with other nations and reassert our national sovereignty in order to guarantee Mexico's independence.

The foreign secretary said that Mexico has multiple links abroad and has broadened its links of friendship, cooperation, and political relations with many peoples and governments, likewise reasserting our national sovereignty and interest in every sector.

Sepulveda Amor met with the journalists who work at the airport during a breakfast, and stressed that the main goal of our country's foreign policy is to guarantee Mexico's independence and sovereignty. He added that these goals are being wholly fulfilled. The foreign secretary said that during his 20 months as head of the Foreign Secretariat, the country has strengthened its diplomatic links with many countries. Lastly, Sepulveda Amor thanked the journalists for their work on behalf of the country's foreign policy, since their reports have been objective and imbued with a patriotic spirit.

CUE INSTALLED AS PRI SECRETARY GENERAL

FL241942 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Deputy Irma Cue, taking over as secretary general of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), stated that women represent change at all levels from the least significant to the most responsible.

Speaking at the 12th PRI National Assembly before 6,000 party members, Cue pointed out that her appointment shows that there is no sexism in politics, which is an activity for all human beings who are concerned with their present and who wish to improve their future. The PRI representative added she would fight not only alongside other women, but also with all men who are interested in the upward march of the PRI and the country.

Cue replaces former Governor Francisco Luna Kan, who last night presented his resignation in response to a decision by the party's National Executive Committee (CEN). Luna Kan said that he is satisfied because he has fulfilled his duty during the 8 months he served as secretary general. He added that if the PRI wins a clear and overwhelming victory in 1985, it will prove that he has done what the people had wanted him to do.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS -- The Planning and Budget Secretariat has reported that natural gas extraction during the first 4 months this year amounted to 13,391,000,000 cubic meters, while crude oil production was 329,981,000 barrels, or 52,447 cubic meters. In addition, 179,805,000 barrels, or 28,586 cubic meters, of crude were processed during the same period. A total of 1,151,000 cubic meters of liquefied gas was produced. The source added that 6,566,000 cubic meters, or more than 41,000,000 barrels of gasoline, were also produced, while 4,603,000 cubic meters, or nearly 30 million barrles, of diesel were produced. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Aug 84 p 4 A PA]

CONFERENCE OF 'SOCIAL COMMUNICATORS' HELD

PA250422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] At the final session of the first conference of social communicators of Central America and Panama, President Luis Alberto Monge told the participants that fanaticism promotes hatred and rivalry, and before this happens, we must join together to avoid this and the subsequent horrible bloodbath. He added:

[Begin Monge recording] I am sure that after the examples shown at this conference of social communicators of Central American and Panama, important agreements have been made, which will permit us to search the consciences of Spanish-Americans and find better understanding of our historic responsibilities at this time. As president of Costa Rica, and as a veteran soldier in the struggle for freedom, justice, and peace, I am greatly interested in learning of the serious and responsible work you have carried out here.

We must again mediate over the difficulties affecting the Central American isthmus at this time. Many of our brothers are being savagely thrown out of their native land. Many of our brothers are suffering the terrible aftermath of fratricidal struggle. We see many women abandoned and children orphaned. The armed struggle, terrorism, and reprisals are destroying many homes in Central America. Fanaticism and intolerance promote hatred and rivalry. It is a shame that this should happen.

We must promote the mediating action, the conciliating dialogue, and the humanizing alliances. Costa Rica strives for peace and condemns war. [Words indistinct] Costa Rica seeks and encourages understanding and harmony among all nations. Our vocation for peace is unbreakable. That is the reason for our voluntary, unilateral disarmament, and our neutrality. That is the reason for our support of dialogue and our respect for the negotiating tables. That is the reason for our opening of universal [word indistinct] and our tolerance and respect for all political and religious ideas. That is the reason for our permanent struggle for everything that leads to integration of efforts and conciliation and goodwill. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

NEW PROTEST NOTE LODGED AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA250240 Rome IPS in Spanish 0210 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 24 Aug (IPS) -- The Costa Rican Government lodged a protest note today against the Nicaraguan Government, rejecting statements by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who asserted that an invasion is being prepared in Costa Rican territory against Nicaragua. Costa Rican Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez gave Nicaraguan Ambassador Leonor Arguello the protest note, addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

The Costa Rican protest note is based on information received from an international news agency, which quoted Ortega's announcement that "hundreds of mercenaries, led by the CIA, are being organized in the Costa Rican region of Guanacaste," in the northern area of the country. These groups, according to the agency which quoted Ortega, are "preparing to launch an offensive against the Nicaraguan city of Rivas."

Ortega reportedly added that the "mercenaries" are members of the "opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, who not only operate from Honduran territory but also from Costa Rican territory."

Gutierrez asserted that the Costa Rican Government "presents its strongest protest for the statement and rejects it because it is completely groundless." He added that the Costa Rican Government exerts "a complete and effective control of the border region, and it does not allow the presence of mercenary groups in its national territory."

The Costa Rican foreign relations minister reminded D'Escoto of the Contadora Group meeting with the Central American foreign ministers, which is scheduled to start tomorrow in Panama and the conference of EEC, Spanish, Portuguese, Contadora Group, and Central American foreign ministers which will take place in San Jose in September. He added that the Costa Rican Government is concerned because, despite all these circumstances, Ortega "issues slanderous, false, and dangerous statements that once again demonstrate the Nicaraguan Government's ambiguous foreign policy." Finally, he criticized the Nicaraguan Government for failing to use the commission for supervision and prevention, a bilateral organization that has sought -- since last March -- to ease tensions and eliminate incidents along their common border.

MONGE SAID TO BELIEVE CONTADORA PEACE BID FAILS

PA250433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge feels that the Contadora Group's peace efforts for Central America have failed, according to Andreas Khol, secretary general of the European Democratic Union. He attributed the group's failure to the fact that Nicaragua does not accept the points of the peace document proposed by Contadora on holding periodic pluralist elections and to limit the arms buildup. The Austrian Democrat today met with President Monge and later gave a news conference at the headquarters of the (Social Christian Unity Party), accompanied by Swedish leader (Terence Lemaster), director of the Swedish Christian Democratic Party. The Austrian political leader said he fully shares President Monge's opinion as to Contadora's failure. The cards are on the table and the intentions are clear; if Nicaragua does not accept the elections or stop its arms buildup, there will be no agreement, he concluded.

GUTIERREZ SAYS CONTADORA MEETING 'CRUCIAL'

PA241919 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The technical Contadora Group meeting, which will take place from 25 to 28 August in Panama, is described as crucial by Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez. The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America, who will discuss the details of the Contadora document and the observations made by the five governments in the area regarding it, are scheduled to attend the meeting.

The crucial aspect for Contadora, Dr Gutierrez said, is that this meeting will be used to discuss specific topics and possible solutions, a single text, as well as ways in which to improve it. He said that there is no doubt that this meeting of deputy foreign ministers is of great importance for the future of the process [words indistinct], and that it will be clear whether we can go forward or come to a dead end by the positions adopted and the results observed. According to Foreign Minister Gutierrez, there are two very clear objections by the Nicaraguan Government at this point that make the peace and cooperation negotiations very difficult.

The first is that the electoral process is an internal matter, that the Contadora Group should not interfere, and that Nicaragua's arms should not be limited because their confrontation is with the U.S. Government and not with neighboring countries. Foreign Minister Gutierrez also said that this technical meeting is the first to be held to discuss specific topics because the level of generalities has diminished to give way to more concrete issues, since the entire regional peace process depends on the results.

The democratization process is an essential point that should be carried out by all of the countries and should be subject to verification and control by a mechanism created to guarantee peace, the foreign minister said. Regarding the arms buildup, he stated that Costa Rica does not intend to increase its arms supply to match those of the rest of Central America because of its special situation. Regarding the celebration of free elections where all political groups are able to participate, he said that the Contadora Group tells all of the Central American Governments that free elections are an essential requirement that all five countries must fulfill within the peace process.

The Costa Rican delegation traveling to Panama today headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina is fully aware that this will be a very difficult negotiation requiring a great deal of work. Regarding the results, Foreign Relations Minister Gutierrez said that it is better not to make any predictions because the talks could come to a deadlock on an important issue in which the positions of the Central American countries could be irreconcilable. Dr Gutierrez explained that he hopes that this will not happen on the points in which Costa Rica has very definite positions because the negotiations consist of five parts and each has to face different objections.

SOVIET ENVOY KAZIMIROV, MONGE DISCUSS AREA ISSUES

PA242123 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez separately met this week with Vladimir Kazimirov, special envoy of the Soviet Government. Once the meetings had taken place, it was announced officially that there is "interest in increasing bilateral relations between Costa Rica and the Soviet Union." Kazimirov was the first Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, back in 1971, when diplomatic relations between the two countries were established under the Figueres administration. Kazimirov now is the chief of the First Latin American Countries Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet official was in Costa Rica for 2 days. His visit was somewhat overlooked because of the events that have taken place this week in the country. The people were mostly concerned with the cabinet changes. Kazimirov met with Foreign Relations Minister Gutierrez, Deputy Foreign Minister Urbina, and President Monge in Pozos de Santa Ana. According to the official report, "the situation in Central America" was one of the main subjects discussed during these meetings.

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL, VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S CRUZ

PA241606 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1358 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Report by Marita Helmunt]

[Text] Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan opposition coalition Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], arrived in Costa Rica last night with Adan Fletes, the CDN's vice presidential candidate, and Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Democratic Conservative Party.

Upon his arrival, the opposition candidate said that he was happy to be in Costa Rica, a country that enjoys peace and democracy. Asked what his position is vis-a-vis the annulment of the legal status of the opposition parties, the political leader said that he could not comment on that yet because he has just returned from the United States and needs to discuss the matter with CDN members. On reports issued by international news agencies yesterday that the CDN will boycott the Nicaraguan elections, Cruz said this is totally untrue, adding that the CDN maintains that it will participate in the elections if conditions propitiate a genuinely democratic process.

Continuing, he said that if conditions do exist for a genuine democratic process, he cannot predict who the next president of Nicaragua might be. Here is part of Mr Cruz' statement:

[Begin Cruz recording] That depends on the Nicaraguan people. As a democrat I cannot predict the election's outcome. However, I can tell you that the ruling FSLN party is not as popular as we thought before. There are currently two popular forces on the political font: the FSLN and the opposition. [end recording]

Arturo Cruz also said that repression is very strong in Nicaragua, particularly against freedom of the press and of assembly. The Nicaraguan opposition candidate was greeted at the Juan Santamaria Airport by Alfredo Cesar, coordinator of the Rescue Movement [Movimiento Rescate]; and by Manuel Carballo Quintana, Costa Rica's deputy of the Ministry of the Presidency. A group of peasants and Nicaraguan exiles was also there to greet him. They cheered him as he made his way into the airport's lobby and together they sang the Nicaraguan national anthem. Cruz will meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today. He did not disclose the topics that they will discuss.

Meets With President Monge

PA242028 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Report by Esther Montenegro]

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has fully welcomed the request to favorably consider the holding of a national reconciliation dialogue in Nicaragua. This was stated by Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], after a meeting which lasted for approximately 1 hour in Pozos de Santa Ana. Referring to President Monge's position, Cruz said:

[Begin Cruz recording] The president says he welcomes such a dialogue the same way he has promoted a similar dialogue in El Salvador. The president said that the opposite would mean to accept war as inevitable and that in order for peace to exist in Central America, it must first pass through the bridge of democracy. The president was also very clear in stating that neither he nor his government seek to intervene in Nicaragua's internal affairs in any way. However, he said that he does not believe that the promotion of peace is interference in internal affairs because peace is essential for Costa Rica's well-being. Costa Rica firmly maintains its neutrality in any military situation, but obviously in any debate between democracy and totalitarianism Costa Rica -- which is one of the democracies in the world -- is actively in favor of democracy. [end recording]

Arturo Cruz said they are very satisfied and grateful for President Monge's support.

The meeting this morning was attended by [name indistinct], Adan Fletes, vice presidential candidate, Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the CDN, Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Democratic Conservative Party, and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios. President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez represented Costa Rica. Referring to the aspirations of the Nicaraguan opposition, Cruz said:

[Begin Cruz recording] We explained our real position on the electoral process to the president. I hope that Adan Fletes, those accompanying me and myself will have the opportunity in the news conference to clearly explain that our position is not one of boycotting the election. On the contrary, we view ourselves as involved in the process. We can summarize our position as follows: We are not counterrevolutionaries. We are, let us say, forces of the center in Nicaragua. We advocate pluralism as an essential ingredient for social peace in our country. The elections that are an important step in the achievement of that social peace must be (?truly) democratic. They must include all of the conditions that guarantee freedom and the right to freely choose. As democratic forces in Nicaragua, we cannot approve something that is illegitimate. We also hope that the world's democratic leaders will not condone such an election. [end recording]

After visiting Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan opposition delegation will travel to Colombia where it will meet with President Belisario Betancur, then on to Venezuela where it will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi, and then Ecuador where it will meet with new Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

Outlines Platform

PA260303 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan civic opposition leader, began a series of meetings with national political leaders today in Costa Rica. In Costa Rica Cruz, who was accompanied by his vice presidential candidate Adan Fletes and Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, began a tour through several Latin American countries to publicize their struggle for free, democratic elections in Nicaragua.

Cruz (?reiterated) during this visit to Costa Rica that the Nicaraguan civic opposition struggles for and believes in peace and that the attainment of peace is in the hands of the Sandinist government. The conditions for a national dialogue were presented by the opposition in December 1983. They are still prerequisites for participating in the coming November elections. Dr Cruz and Fletes stated clearly that the civic opposition will not participate in the elections if this national dialogue is not held, and added that the Coordinating Board bears no relationship to armed guerrillas. Cruz deemed very positive the fact that these armed groups have relinquished the possibility of their participation in a national dialogue since the FSLN will accept holding talks with the civic opposition alone. Cruz said, however, that it is certainly strange to see the Sandinist government holding bilateral talks with the United States while persisting in its refusal to talk to its fellow countrymen.

Cruz and Coordinating Board members will travel to Venezuela tomorrow, Sunday, and will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi, high government officials, and Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president and Socialist International member. Yesterday Cruz discussed the government platform that the Coordinating Board has outlined for Nicaragua.

[Begin Cruz recording] We consider as a fundamental part of our platform [words indistinct] to seek a closer relationship between [words indistinct]. We have the social structure necessary for this closer relationship, and we also see in the Caribbean basin [words indistinct].

Regarding economic development, we very much advocate greater incentives for integrated rural development. Residents of all communities in rural areas would be included in progress, not only the strengthening of agricultural and livestock production, but intensive rural electrification. In addition, commercial centers would be opened, industry development would be fostered, as well as basic grains production, given Nicaragua's conditions [words indistinct]. New critical reserves will be formed for the sector.

We advocate support for small businesses and the formation of new cooperatives. We believe that there is an urgent need in the social services area to strengthen health and food services.

[Sentence indistinct]. We advocate mixed economy and labor [word indistinct] in accordance with the state's ability in some sectors. We advocate an egalitarian society, truly egalitarian. We want to eliminate social (?differences) without sacrificing individual rights. [end recording]

Leaves for South America

PA262035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo Cruz, the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board's (CDN) candidate, left this capital today on a regular flight of Costa Rican airline LACSA. The plane took off for Panama at 1900 GMT. After a stop at the Panamanian airport, the opposition candidate, who did not register to participate in the 4 November Nicaraguan elections, will continue on to Caracas, Venezuela, the next leg of his tour.

Cruz is traveling with vice presidential candidate Adan Fletes, CDN President Luis Rivas Leiva, Conservative Party member Mario Rappaccioli, and Azucena Ferrey, second vice president of the Social Christian Party. As he boarded the LACSA plane Cruz said that on Monday he will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in the Venezuelan capital, and on Tuesday he will go on to Bogota, Colombia, where he expects to be received by President Belisario Betancur. Cruz will end his tour in Quito, where he will meet with President Leon Febres Cordero.

According to CDN spokesmen, in Colombia and Venezuela, both member countries of the Contadora Group, Cruz will argue in favor of national dialogue and the free, democratic, pluralistic elections that all Nicaraguans want. In Ecuador, which is not a Contadora member, the purpose of his meeting with the president is to seek political and moral support. Cruz and his party are scheduled to return to Nicaragua on 1 September.

GUATEMALA

PGT RULES OUT REGISTRATION POSSIBILITY

PA242250 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] In a press bulletin sent to this newspaper, the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, "has ruled out the possibility of registering legally and participating openly in the Guatemalan electoral processes as had been reported." It stated that the 1 July elections "mark a trend aimed at guaranteeing the participation of minorities only."

It added that the main obstacle to any form of participation by revolutionary and progressive sectors in any elections is the absolute lack of electoral guarantees that stem from a process of genocide." It also stated that the electoral results indicated that "of each 100 citizens 59 reject the elections because the number of people of voting age (whether registered or not) plus the number of null and void votes add up to 2,199,257."

The PGT noted that the integration of the Constituent Assembly, which will draft the next constitution, will not be a result of a true pluralism but of shady deals and alliances among party cliques. The PGT stated that "in the face of the Army's decision to impose its will and force the approval of a constitution already drafted by the government of General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Constituent Assembly will collapse, the military dictatorship will become constitutionalized, and there will be a bigger step backward and an increase in the political and institutional crisis."

Mejia Victores on PGT

PA251954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores has said that the military government is willing to guarantee the participation of the Communist Party in the next general and presidential elections as long as it fulfills the legal requirements.

"But they will never do this because they can never win an election through fair means," Gen Mejia Victores added in remarks to the press during a ceremony to distribute land to groups of peasants in Chisec village, 200 km north of Guatemala City.

"The Communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) will continue to be a clandestine group. They know they are lost and that is why they will never participate in elections," the head of state said. The PGT was founded in 1952 and became clandestine in 1954. Since 1961, it has defended the "revolutionary war" as a form of political struggle. Three years ago, it became part of the URNG that is waging an armed struggle against the military regime. A PGT bulletin that circulated in Guatemala City's press circles yesterday said that no gurantees exist for its participation in an electoral process even if it does legally register. According to National Constituent Assembly President Roberto Carpio Nicolle, presidential and general elections will be held in Guatemala in April 1985.

HONDURAS

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ 'FREE TO RETURN' TO COUNTRY

PA251639 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0624 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The authorization for Division General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former Honduran Armed Forces commander, to return to the country has caused general surprise among political and diplomatic circles in Tegucigalpa. A communique released late Friday night by the Armed Forces Public Relations Office indicates that Gen Alvarez Martinez, who is currently living in Miami, is free to return to Honduras.

Alvarez Martinez, who was appointed chief of the Armed Forces in 1981 when President Roberto Suazo Cordova assumed power, was expelled from Honduras in early April 1984.

The version given in April by Honduran government officials was that the general "resigned." He was replaced as chief of the Armed Forces by Division General Walter Lopez Reyes. Honduran human rights committees have protested Alvarez Martinez' expulsion because, according to the Honduran Constitution, no citizen can be forcedly expelled from the country.

Nevertheless, these same committees state that if the former Honduran Armed Forces' commander returns, he must answer to the courts for the death of 85 political leaders and the disappearance of 112 people from 1981 to 1984. Unofficial Army sources indicate that Alvarez Martinez' return is a clear response to the accusations he recently made on a television program against the Armed Forces and the executive and legislative branches of government. According to the accusations, Alvarez Martinez was forced to sign his resignation.

EL SALVADOR

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE

PA251447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2350 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Legislative Assembly has extended the state of siege, which has been in effect in El Salvador since March 1980, for 30 more days effective today. The permission requested by President Jose Napoleon Duarte to visit South America in September was not discussed at this Assembly session. The continuation of the suspension of citizens' guarantees was unanimously approved because it is believed that the conditions which originally called for this measure still prevail in the country. The state of siege prohibits freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom to travel, and the inviolability of the mail.

The Legislative Assembly did not discuss the permission requested by the Salvadoran president to travel to South America in the next few days because the commission in charge decided not to reach an agreement until the president specifies what countries he will be visiting. In another decision, the Assembly approved the law for the reactivation of the tourism industry which had been requested by President Duarte.

ARMY BEGINS COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION

PA252144 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 25 Aug 84 pp 4, 13

[Text] Specialized counterinsurgency troops yesterday began a new combing operation to destroy subversive camps. The troops came from garrisons in San Salvador, Cojutepeque, and San Vicente and from the Atlacatl Battalion and the Artillery Brigade. The operation is being carried out in the hills of San Pedro, northern San Vicente Department. Approximately 2 and 1/2 months ago military forces evicted FMLN-FDR groups from the region; the rebels had been hiding in the forest regions of San Vicente Department for almost 2 years.

When the Army withdrew, terrorist groups started to return last July. The rebels' presence in the hills of San Pedro has increased once more, and they are using the woodlands as a base to attack several sectors of San Vicente Department. According to the official reports, the FMLN-FDR terrorists have periodically occupied the foothills around Chichontepec Volcano; they have been repeatedly evicted from the area but return when the Army leaves.

The troops began to advance yesterday at 0600 toward the northern areas of San Vicente Department and approached the hills around San Pedro.

Meanwhile, soldiers specializing in counterinsurgency warfare -- from the 2d Military Detachment in Sensuntepeque, Cabanas Department -- also began advancing southward, toward the hills of San Pedro, in San Vincente Department. Some 30 trucks carrying troops from San Salvador, the Atlacatl Battalion, the artillery battalion, the cavalry battalion, and other garrisons arrived yesterday morning at the meeting point, located in San Vicente Department, in order to start this new operation. The troops will be supported by the Salvadoran Air Force and members of civil defense groups. As of yesterday afternoon, no clashes had been reported between the military troops and the FMLN-FDR rebels, according to reports from military sources.

PRTC BOMBS 3 GOVERNMENT MINISTRY VEHICLES

PA250225 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] [In progress]...today claimed responsibility for explosions which destroyed two state-owned vehicles and damaged a third. They were being used by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. The attack took place at approximately 0830 this morning when members of the Mardoqueo Cruz Commando Group of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, placed the explosive devices to destroy the vehicles. An anonymous caller to YSU's press office said this was the FMLN group's political-ministry reprisal for U.S. economic-military aid to Duarte's government.

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL POLICE DIRECTOR SHOT TO DEATH

PA261929 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1751 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Roberto Antonio Iraheta, deputy director of the San Salvador Municipal police, was murdered last night by heavily armed unidentified individuals, judicial sources told ACAN-EFE today. According to available information, Iraheta was shot to death at the main entrance to the mayor's office in this capital. The motives for this crime are not yet known. The judicial sources also reported that the decapitated body of Jorge Alberto Garcia Perez was examined today. He was found in the La Joya housing area, in San Salvador.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT FMLN ACTIONS

Enemy Attacked

PA240437 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] We had previously broadcast a preliminary report on an ambush by the FMLN on an enemy convoy traveling from Chalatenango to San Salvador. You will now hear a war report received from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. The report reads as follows:

On Thursday, 16 August, units of the Carlos Arias Battalion ambushed a convoy en route from Chalatenango to San Salvador. The ambush was laid at km 36-37 on the Northern Trunk Highway. Four casualties were inflicted on the enemy. This ambush was laid at 0600.

Another military report indicates that on Friday, 17 August, at 0057, forces of the (Sergio Hernandez) Battalion inflicted nine casualties during an attack on an enemy position in Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department. According to this report, forces of the (Sergio Hernandez) Battalion attacked Santa Rosa de Lima's defense system, inflicting we repeat, nine casualties -- five dead and four wounded -- on the dictatorship's forces. A prisoner of war was taken during this action. We seized 3 North American M-16 rifles and 13,000 rounds from the puppet Army. One of our fighters was wounded. For a victorious continuation of the "Long Live the Heroic Struggle of the Workers; Let us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation' campaign!" These reports were sent by Commanders (Ramon Arce) and Misael Gallardo.

1,486 Army Casualties

PA240446 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] In a little more than 2 and 1/2 months our guerrilla army inflicted more than 1,486 casualties on the troops of servile Jose Napoleon Duarte.

'Sabotage' Activities

PA250314 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos begins its broadcast by reporting to our people that on 24 August, at 0600, a squad of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, took over a section of the highway between Chapeltique and Ciudad Barrios, near Canton San Pedro. Our forces set up a roadblock with 12 vehicles and sabotaged 3 electric light poles near Ciudad Barrios. The takeover last 3 hours, despite the enemy's activities, carried out by the Cuscatlan and Arce Battalions -- now called the Negroponte and Jeane Kirkpatrick Battalions. A meeting was held with the townsfolk and the enemy never arrived. The information was sent from northern San Miguel Department. We strike everywhere, we are growing, we are advancing in our revolutionary war!

We have received the following report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: On 24 August, during the morning hours, guerrilla members of the BRAZ blew up 10 telephone pylons near the highway between Sensuntepenque and Villa Dolores, in Cabanas Department. Let us step up our sabotage actions in the people's war against the dictatorship's terrorism in the countryside!

We have more military information: On 18 August, 2300, militia members blew up four electric light poles in the sector between the destroyed Cuscatlan Bridge and Canton Santa Anita, jurisdiction of Mercedes Umana, Usulutan Department. Other information was received from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: On 22 August, at 0500, guerrilla members of the FMLN attacked and harassed troops of the Tehuacan Battalion, which has been deployed to the Jiboa sugar mill, near the road between Zacatecoluca and San Vicente. Our guerrilla members withdrew without a problem.

VENCEREMOS DECRIES CRIMES BY ARMY SOLDIERS

PA240452 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanis to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Terror and addiction at the regime's garrisons. Approximately 6 weeks ago an event in San Miguel caused widespread indignation because it was brutal and repulsive.

A soldier from the 3d Infantry Brigade kidnapped, raped, and later murdered a 5-year-old girl. The soldier ran with the girl in his arms and got lost in the streets and empty lots of San Miguel. The 5-year-old girl's body was found the next day with signs that she had been raped. The murderer was captured 1 week later. It was discovered that he was a soldier from the 3d Infantry Brigade.

In statements to a radio station in San Miguel, the soldier stated that he was under the influence of drugs on the day of the murder. He confessed that he had become addicted to drugs while serving at the garrison in San Miguel. He said that drug abuse is common among the soldiers and officers of the dictatorship's Army. The soldier noted that a captain personally gave him drugs for the first time saying that nobody can stop a man who is drugged and carrying a rifle. We are given drugs to stop our fear, the murderer said.

On Tuesday, at La Herradura Canton, 2 km from Zacatecoluca, a soldier from the Civil Defense threw a grenade at a house in which there were many people watching television. The results were 9 dead and 21 wounded. These criminal actions by the Army [personnel] are the logical consequence of the line of terror promoted by the High Command and the North American adivsers. If we add the drug abuse to this we have an Army composed of men turned murderers; an Army that indiscriminately bombs cantons and towns; an Army that slaughters and sows terror in the countryside and the cities; an Army with a mental fixation: to kill. To them, the enemy is all the people.

Corruption, degeneration, alcoholism, drug addiction, and terrorism are the main characteristics of Duarte's Army. Acts like the raping of the 5-year-old girl in San Miguel demonstrate this without question. Scenes like those of Vietnam are being repeated in our country. The same way that the South Vietnamese Army directed by the North Americans and the North American troops turned terror, drugs, and degeneration into their main characteristics, the dictatorship's Army, lacking just causes, is sinking into decay, which is a huge sign of defeat.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA URGES DEFENSE AGAINST U.S.-FINANCED ATTACK

PA241315 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Mercenary forces of former Somozist guardsmen are gathering on Costa Rican territory to launch criminal attacks against the Nicaraguan people. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made this charge yesterday. Ortega Saavedra, FSLN presidential candidate who was the main speaker at the ceremony to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the literacy crusade, urged the Nicaraguan people to defend themselves in view of an eventual invasion by Somozist mercenaries financed by the U.S. Administration.

[Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] At present, hundreds of Nicaraguan Democratic Force FDN, mercenaries and former Somozist guardsmen led by the CIA are gathering in the Guanacaste region in Costa Rica. They [words indistinct] support CIA activities on Honduran territory and now from Costa Rican territory to launch their mercenary and criminal forces in attacks on the Nicaraguan people in the [name indistinct] region.

(?For this reason, there isn't anything) strange about the fact that we are discussing a decree on an air alert plan which, among other things, includes the [word indistinct] our people must do in the cities in order to face a possible U.S. bombing [words indistinct]. The Nicaraguan people must prepare for defense, strengthen the Patriotic Military Service, and devote all of their efforts, strengthen, and energy to defend this revolution with weapons in hand. I want the U.S. Government to know once and for all that these people who have learned their history and who have learned to spell the words brother, campanero, and love will not allow anyone to snatch away the knowledge the have acquired We may be peaceful people and we want to be peaceful but U.S. leaders you must know that we are determined to fight and that your aggressive, criminal policy [changes thought] and in the face of a possible direct intervention we will respond and we will respond with [words indistinct] with machetes in hand, with [word indistinct] in hand, with rifles in hand and with our hearts ready to fight until we succeed or die. Free fatherland or death! [end recording]

ORTEGA MARKS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

PA252021 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1455 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra speech at meeting in Managua to mark fifth anniversary of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement -- live]

[Excerpt] In 5 years of revolution, the young women and men, the Nicaraguan youth, have been the first to participate in the defense of the revolution. They have been the first to participate in the National Literacy Campaign, coffee and cotton harvests, health campaigns, sports, the arts, [word indistinct], and in the 50th Anniversary Brigade. In sum, they have been the first to participate in defense, study, production, and health drives. What organization has organized and mobilized Nicaraguan youth in these past 5 years of the Sandinist people's revolution? Has it been the rightist parties? Has it been those who are demanding dialogues with the people's murderers? Has it been the pharisees who are preaching a false Christianity? No. Those who fear and hate youth cannot mobilize the youth. Only the FSLN, through the Sandinist Youth Movement, could be the indisputable vanguard which convoked, organized, and mobilized Nicaraguan youth in the defense of workers, peasants, women, children, the elderly, soldiers, Indians, and the Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS. Yes, the CDS, even if the haughty gentlemen and ladies [applause] vomit curses. Even if they get headaches and their stomachs turn upside down. Swallow your vomit, curses, headaches, and spleen, gentlemen, because the CDS will be here today, tomorrow, and always. We will have Sandinist youth in the CDS and CDS youth in the Sandinist Youth Movement. [applause, crowd chants: "People's power!"]

There is no confusion here. Those who were always confused and who are still confused are you, Messrs exploiters. There was confusion here. It was a state run by the rich with more in the hierarchy, more genocidal guardsmen and more Yankee imperialism. There was confusion here. There was an efficient exploiting minority that sucked the sweat, blood, and lives of peasants, rural workers, and urban workers. There was confusion here. There was the misconception that education was the privilege of the minorities and the exploiting capitalists, and that ignorance was left for the large exploited majorities.

There was the misconception here that the land belonged to a few large landowners who snatched it away from the peasants, thus increasing the number of landless peasants. There was the misconception that the National Guard was here only to defend the rich and to beat and torture the poor. There was the misconception here that women, children, and the elderly could be discriminated against and that young people could be murdered. There was the misconception that only the millionaires and the exploiters owned the newspapers and the radio and television stations which they used to deceive and exploit the people. There was the misconception that Nicaragua belonged to conservative or liberal capitalists who sold themselves off to the Yankees and the country at the same time. There was the misconception that Nicaragua was the Yankees' farm administered by turncoat capitalists who were Conservative or Liberal Party members.

All of this confusion ended on 19 July 1979. The FSLN, leading the people, has put things in order -- the way they should have been more than 100 years ago. Forward with the Front! The Nicaraguan people have implemented the FSLN's historical plan and thus, the people's power is being expressed for the first time in the history of Nicaragua through the mass participation of the people, with all of their creative force, in the construction and defense of the new society.

The historical truth, which was oppressed for many decades, has been imposed here. Although it hurts those who are confused, this truth is called organized force. In other words, it is the people's rights. Therefore, it cannot be called Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, which is tantamount to the turncoat and exploiting minority. It must be called as it is: Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, Farm Workers Association, Sandinist Defense Committees, Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, Luis Alfonso Velasquez Flores Sandinist Children's Association, Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, National Employees' Union, Heroes and Martyrs, Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, [Conapro], National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, Sandinist Police, Sandinist People's Militias, and Sandinist People's Army. [applause, crowd chants: A Single Army!]

It is the people, finally organized, who are building the new society from ashes. These people cannot be Chamorrists, Somozists, or Yankees because they are Sandinists. [Words indistinct] the land is for those who work it: the peasant. For this reason, we have agrarian reform and more than 1.5 million manzanas of land have been delivered to the peasants. Justice is being achieved now despite the aggression and economic limitations imposed by the crisis. Justice is being achieved in the policy of subsidies; the delivery of lots for the construction of houses; the eradication of polio, the extension of health services; in education, culture, and sports; in the efforts that are being made to guarantee basic services and recreation; in the protection of workers; the freedom to organize unions and to work; in the policy to pull arts and crafts and small industry from their crisis; in the policy of supply and salaries; in the incorporation of the Atlantic coast; in the respect for people's religious practices and beliefs; in the policy in favor of professionals, technicians, intellectuals, and artists; in the strengthening of the groundwork for a new economy which will allow us to become self-sufficient in food production in a short time; in the access of the working people to radio, television, and newspapers; in the defense of the human rights and public liberties of Nicaraguans; in the rights of women, children, and youth; in the recognition and permanent homage to the memory of our heroes and martyrs; and in the struggle for peace.

The confusion is finally over. The people are defending these achievements with their militias, their reserve battalions, their Battalions for Unconventional Warfare, BLI, their Interior Ministry, and their Sandinist People's Army with weapons in hand. [applause]

In the past, there was a system called democratic and pluralistic, but it was only a distortion. Democracy means power by the people and that wasn't power by the people. It was the power of rich families subjected to Yankee domination and constantly fighting for power. They were the exploited minorities that served the exploiters. They were the exploited minorities that served Yankee enterprises that had grabbed power. Moreover, the exploited minorities, which served the Yankee exploiters, exploited the Nicaraguan people in turn. This was the domination of large landowners, bankers, and the rich owners of newspapers, and radio and television stations. This was the democracy of the guardsmen and the chaplains of the National Guard. But, in truth, that wasn't a democracy. It was the dictatorship of parasitic exploiters who became fat on the people's blood. It was the pluralism of a minority of Conservative and Liberal Parties members who took turns in power to oppress the people.

There is no longer any confusion about democracy and pluralism because the people buried it on 19 July 1979. Forward with the Front! Now, we have a true democracy in Nicaragua and a true pluralism in which the majorities holding power have not denied participation to the minorities who usurped power in the past. Now, the majorities are true majorities and the minorities are true minorities. This is what justice is all about. Now, the established system allows all sectors of the nation to participate, including minority sectors that want to go back in time to again give power to a dictatorship of minorities.

For this reason, turncoat capitalists, the former chaplains of the Somozist guard, and U.S. leaders hate us. For this reason, they murder the people. To this date, the United States has already devoted more than $55 million to its terrorist policy against the Nicaraguan people.

Yesterday, 24 August [date as heard], at approximately 1030, that criminal policy claimed new victims from the Nicaraguan people. Six brothers were killed for devoting their work to peasants. In Las Quebradas, 14 km northwest [as heard] of San Rafael del Norte, the U.S. Government's freedom fighters committed this crime. The martyrs are Companera Joaquina Torbus of National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, and her husband, Maximiliano Contarero, a UNAG worker and member of the FSLN; Companero Luis Beltran, a driver; Companero Leonel Arcia, a lawyer; Companero Juan Ramon Colindres of UNAG and FSLN member; and Companero Varde Mejia, a technician of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform.

The mercenaries are killing and sowing terror. They also want to destablize the country by destroying cooperatives, machinery, schools, and health and production centers to worsen the crisis so that the people will be unhappy with the revolution and become easy prey to the U.S. military aggression.

They think that the workers are still ignorant and can be manipulated. So, it isn't strange to see how the turncoat capitalists, their parties, and newspapers, together with the Yankees, are pleading, saying that workers should not suffer any difficulties. They keep saying that the workers should not have supply problems and should have better salaries.

Have you ever seen such cynicism? What workers would be stupid enough to be manipulated by these crocodile tears? Why didn't these exploiting crocodiles, who had power in their hands for more than 100 years in Nicaragua, ever bother to improve the workers' standard of living? Why didn't they bother to give workers health services, education, and a right to organize unions? Why don't these exploiting alligators say that if we have limitations, deaths, and sacrifices by the people and the youth it is because of the Yankee aggression and their own complicity, which promote this aggression in an effort to exploit workers again?

Why don't they tell the truth? Because they represent lies, confusion, and deceit. A capitalist exploiter is an egotist, and that species, which isn't human or animal, cannot understand why 73,076 Nicaraguan students have engaged in the production of coffee and cotton, without earning a penny, since 1981. [applause] They can't understand why 184,453 youths are participating in the revolution's military defense. [applause] Their heads full of cash registers and profit sharing among boards of directors and can't understand how one can give his life for something noble, such as the defense of the revolution. Those who don't have a heart or who only have a spirit to exploit and make money cannot understand the people. So they will never understand why 3,213 youths have died since the beginning of the National Literacy Campaign to May 1984, victims of the Yankee aggression. [chanting of slogans] They were all heroes and martyrs. They were Sandinst youths who were victims of the terrorist policy of the U.S. Government and its accomplices in Nicaragua, whose silence means support for this policy. All these Sandinist youths, like Francisco Moreno, opened the path; forward with the front!

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, today on this fifth anniversary of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, we want to tell you that we are proud of you, Sandinist youth. You are the heart and soul of a people that is young to the extent that it is revolutionary.

We must repeat that the future of the Sandinist people's revolution is guaranteed. You are the new hands and voices which are building and making happy the new Nicaragua. You are the people's renewed blood. Always forward with the Front in the defense, in work, and in studies! Viva the Nicaraguan youth! [crowd shouts: Viva!] Viva the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement! [crowd shouts: Viva!] Free Fatherland [crowd shouts: or death!]

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES U.S. TALKS, ELECTIONS

PA242311 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The FSLN's vice presidential candidate Sergio Ramirez Mercado said yesterday on the "Direct Line" program that the FSLN will never abandon the Nicaraguan people's sovereignty. Ramirez made this statement in referring to the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks in Manzanillo, which have not been publicized, at the U.S. Government's request.

[Begin Ramirez recording] Regarding our talks with the United States, in reality these talks are not secret. We do not like the term secret talks, because it implies that we are talking with the U.S. Government behind the backs of the Nicaraguan people. The truth is that the United States has insisted that we should not reveal detailed information at the end of each round of talks. For our part, we would have no objection to reporting on these talks. Actually we would like to give a detailed report on everything we discuss so our people can be well-informed. This is a U.S. Government position; they do not want reports on the results of these talks.

However, we can tell you this: These talks -- which are not yet negotiations, and it is important to point out the difference -- are being held within the spirit of an absolute loyalty to the interests of the Nicaraguan people. The FSLN and the revolutionary government will never do anything contrary to the legitimate interests of the Nicaraguan people: sovereignty, independence, and national dignity, which were recovered through the revolution. The reason we are at a negotiating table in Mexico with those who are attacking us is simply that we believe we should do everything possible to prevent more bloodshed and suffering for the Nicaraguan people. Each drop of blood, each mother's tear that we can prevent will benefit all Nicaraguans. Therefore, we will make every effort to prevent more tears and bloodshed, maintaining the dignity and sovereignty of the country. You can be sure that these rights are safe in the FSLN's hands. [end recording]

Regarding the electoral campaign, Ramirez said that the FSLN is conduting its electoral campaign within the framework of respect for the other political parties and that many of its funds are obtained through donations from organizations and governments sympathetic to the revolution. Replying to a question concerning the groups that abstained from participating in the elections, Ramirez said:

[Begin Ramirez recording] Those who are not really interested in Nicaragua's democracy, a real and effective democracy like the one we are determined to create, and are only interested in what we could call the Reagan plan, which is to destroy the revolution through arms, have found no other alternative than to try to boycott the elections. Why? Because by making elections impossible they allow room for military attacks. By discrediting the electoral process they give Reagan more excuses to ask the U.S. Congress for more funds to continue arming and financing the counterrevolutionary groups. They were never really interested in seriously participating in the electoral process. They are acting in connivance with the Reagan administration; they are linked to the interests of the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration whispered in their ears, asking them to remain calm, to continue pretending that they were interested in the elections by saying that they would register, then that they would not register, then that they would do so soon, then that they would do so tomorrow, requesting an extension, not now, the deadline expired, requesting a new one, only to create the political and military conditions for the Reagan administration to begin a new escalation of attacks. [sentence as heard] When these rightist parties -- to give them a decent name -- gave us an ultimatum that they would not register if we did not accept the list of absurdities they proposed, Calero [Adolfo Calero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force] called a news conference in Tegucigalpa, announcing a new counterrevolutionary offensive in September. This is what we describe as a plot; they have the same interests. The Nicaraguan citizens have electoral choices. The myth that three political groups headed by this man sent from Washington by the United States represent the opposition is an attempt to ignore the legitimacy of the opposition parties participating in the elections. Who has, I mean, where does [Arturo] Cruz get the authoritty to say he is the main opposition leader in this country? Where has he proven this? What right does he have to take this authority from men such as Clemente Guido, leader of the Democratic Conservative Party, or Virgilio Godoy, leader of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, who are participating in the elections and who may or may not become the opposition's principal leaders during the elections? The revolution not only tolerates this, it encourages it. There has to be an opposition here, but one which opposes the FSLN in order to fight for power through elections, not by other means. We do not recognize a legitimate way to fight for power with the FSLN other than through the elections. [end recording]

BREWERY STRIKE ENDS; WORKERS RESUME DUTIES

PA241938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The labor conflict at the Nicaraguan brewery was solved yesterday at 2300 and confirmed today at 0600 when the workers returned to work. Ruben Ulloa, organization secretary of the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, CST, said that it has been confirmed that a committee has been formed that includes workers, management and Labor Ministry delegates in order to establish the restructuring of brewery workers' salaries.

PCD, PLI, PCDEN ON ELECTIONS, NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA250036 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Political leaders have expressed their satisfaction over advances made on the electoral process. The agreement on the order in which the logos of the seven political parties will be printed in the voting ballots was considered satisfactory by Sergio Torres Ogregario, of the Democratic Conservative Party, PCD, Ulises Somarriba of the Independent Liberal Party, and Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN.

PCD's Torres Ogregario said that his party has always been open to dialogue. For his part, PLI's Somarriba said that the agreement on the order for the political parties' logos shows that the electoral law is being followed. Regarding the national dialogue, the PLI leader said that it is necessary to arrive at a consensus among Nicaraguans. PCdeN's Eli Altamirano said that the level of the U.S. attack against Nicaragua should be taken into account, in order to become aware of the need to solve problems in a peaceful way.

The three political leaders stressed the importance of the decision on the order in which the political parties' logos will appear on the 3 million voting ballots to be printed.

[Begin recording] [Torres] The decision was legal and clean, we have all accepted it, without any doubts or reserves.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that the fact that the political parties were present could mean an advancement toward the national dialogue, on the part of the PCD?

[Torres] The PCD has always been willing to talk, we have never opposed dialogue [words indistinct].

[Somarriba] We think that the electoral law is being complied with, and that all the normal procedures which will end with the 4 November elections are being followed.

[Unidentified reporter] What's your opinion about the drawing held here to decide on the order in which the political parties' logos will be printed on the ballots?

[Somarriba] Well, our party was not represented because our legal representative was not there. Therefore, only four parties were present, the other three arrived a few minutes late. The PLI ended in sixth place, and we will now see what the citizens decide.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the national dialogue, does the PLI consider this an achievement toward this end?

[Somarriba] We have always said that a national dialogue is necessary in order to arrive at a consensus within the Nicaraguan family, and to achieve unity in order to have peace.

[Unidentified reporter] Some political sectors felt that the political parties participating in the elections cannot be considered representatives of the opposition?

[Somarriba] We have always opposed the revolutionary process.

[Altamirano] Well, this is of great importance, as it puts an end to the speculation on whether other groups would or would not register. [Words indistinct] on the basis that seven political parties will participate. Right? So, we can say that there is no alternative, right? Seven parties will officially participate in the elections, the ballots will be printed as of now, on this basis. So, this is the most important aspect.

[Unidentified reporter] Eli, regarding the national dialogue, would you say there has been advancement through the efforts of all parties to arrive at positive conclusions?

[Altamirano] In my opinion, there are always big problems in the country, very serious, huge problems which are beyond our limits as a country, such as the threats, attacks, and blockades. All efforts to finding patriotic, democratic solutions among our internal forces, regardless of their differences, even among antagonistic forces, should be supported. [end recording]

CUS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE EVICTS UNIONISTS

PA261733 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Serious incidents occurred yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, after the executive committee, led by Political Secretary Jose Espinosa, failed to give an immediate response to the union's rank and file which -- for the past week -- has been demanding CUS' withdrawal from the Coordinating Board of right-wing political groups and from Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP. Early in the morning, members began gathering at the CUS headquarters to await the directors, who had called the workers to an assembly to make decisions on the demands which had been made. After a lengthy wait, and in a suffocating heat, the CUS leaders appeared led by Espinosa, Secretary General Alvin Guthrie, Omar Vaca, Ramon Luna, Juan Altamirano, and others who decided to meet alone at the last moment without taking the rank and file into consideration. While the directors met behind closed doors, outside the headquarters expectation over the leaders' response mounted. Meanwhile, a group of Chinandega market vendors, who had arrived with Espinosa, Guthrie, and Altamirano, insulted and threatened the unionists who had seized the headquarters.

After their meeting, which lasted almost 3 and 1/2 hours, the CUS leaders emerged to read a communique in which they accused both the government and the Sandinist Front of trying to divide their organization. When the occupiers of the CUS headquarters rejected this document, Guthrie heatedly retorted that the executive committee is charge, thus putting an end to the discussion. This shows that the rank and file was not taken into consideration.

[Begin Guthrie recording] As secretary general of this organization, we have met with the executive committee, which must make decisions. A majority was present; nine in all. Seven of us endorsed this document and two did not. [end recording]

Later, Espinosa, Guthrie, and Altamirano proceeded to violently evict the occupiers from the CUS headquarters. Several people were injured and beaten in the ensuing skirmish. After the two groups became involved in the loud street brawl, two patrol cars arrived to restore order. Two knife wielding individuals, who had wounded one of the unionists, were removed from the premises.

LA PRENSA'S STANCE CALLED 'REPREHENSIBLE'

PA261926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Aug 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "LA PRENSA Removes Its Mask"]

[Text] Everyone knows LA PRENSA and company is against both the process and the revolution, as they announce this every day by attacking everything that even hints Sandinism. It is obvious that they cannot conceal their profound dissatisfaction and discomfort over, as well as their hatred of everything that is currently happening in Nicaragua under the Sandinist people's revolution, which they hate because it is popular and Sandinist. However, a recent headline in that newspaper revealed exactly how far their visceral hatred of the revolution goes.

If it is true that talking too much can get one into trouble, this time they were betrayed not only by their subconscious or their unconscious, but by their conscious side as well. The banner headline read simply: Reagan and Bush Go Forward. This is the slogan adopted by the counterrevolution against the [Sandinist] Front. What does this mean? What we all knew already. However, they try to camouflage this with pious displays of abidance by truth and justice. In other words, this headline means that they are with Reagan and Bush against the Sandinist people's revolution. Like Reagan and Bush, they too are doing everything in their power to discredit us, even resorting to trivialities. If they could, they would destroy everything that the revolution means for the Nicaraguan people with their words. They rejoice over the damage that the Reagan administration is causing Nicaraguans. They agree with all of U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans against the revolution. This stance is truly reprehensible because it is a criminal betrayal to be against one's own country and in favor of a foreign power intent on annihilating us. This explains the entire slanderous and deceitful campaign that LA PRENSA has treacherously and premeditatedly orchestrated against its own people. In the future only history, the implacable judge, will hand down a sentence. In spite of them, history continues to be made by the people who keep moving forward with the [Sandinist] Front.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS AMBUSH IN LAS QUEBRADAS

PA251544 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1534 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Defense Ministry's Foreign and Public Relations Directorate press release issued on 25 August]

[Text] At 1030 on 23 August, a group of Somozist counterrevolutionaries ambushed a Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, Midinra, jeep in Las Quebradas, 15 km northeast of San Rafael del Norte, killing its six occupants including a woman.

The dead are: Luis Beltran, Midinra driver; Varde Mejia, Midinra technician; Leonel Arcia, Midinra lawyer; Juan Ramon Corrales Colindres, member of National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAG, and of the FSLN party; Maximiliano Contreras, UNAG worker and FSLN party member; as well as his wife, Joaquina Torbus.

Managua, Free Nicaragua, 25 August

Fifty years later, Sandino is still alive!

FDN FORECASTS 'HISTORICAL EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER'

PA260407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Aug (EFE) -- Leaders of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, today announced "historical events to occur in Nicaragua during September. These events will have continental repercussions."

During a roundtable broadcast over the clandestine radio station 15 September, FDN leader Indalecio Rodriguez stressed his group's military activities that have been aimed at undermining the Sandinist system's defensive capacity.

Rodriguez said: "The Sandinists will be unable to stop the rebel movement when peasants come down from the mountains and the people's insurrection supports these peasants." Rodriguez described as a "farce and lie" Sandinist reports on the state of war in Nicaragua and asserted that the FDN has the upper hand in combat. According to the anti-Sandinist leader, "hundreds of peasants and university students, fed up with the limitations imposed by the communist commanders, are joining the fight" daily.

Rodriguez said later that the Sandinist regime manipulates foreign journalists and shows them only scenes that confirm the regime's assertions in order to impress them and convince them that government propaganda is true."

Rodriguez also added: "It is undeniable that the multiple firing of a PM-21 rocket launcher is really impressive, and that is what correspondents see, but the Sandinists do not even get close to guerrilla-controlled areas." Radio 15 September also broadcast a war report according to which the Sandinists had suffered 100 casualties between 15 and 24 August in Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments in the country's north.

According to the radio station, a guerrilla commando killed 55 soldiers of an enemy battalion in Matagalpa, while the Juan Castro Castro Battalion of the Rafaela Herrera Regional Command inflicted another 20 casualties on the Nicaraguan Government Army on 23 August. The Rafaela Herrera Regional Command is headed by ommander Tigrillo, while the Juan Castro Castro Battalion is led by Camaron. The two commanders have been reported dead several times by the government, the radio station said.

The same source also reported that another 25 Sandinist soldiers were killed during a clash with guerrilla forces near Plan de Granma. The station also charged that Sandinist aircraft had bombed "defenseless peasant villages in Jinotega and Matagalpa" for the fourth consecutive day.

Finally, the station reported that Sandinist helicopters have been carrying wounded men from the Waslala sector in the country's north since 19 August.

CASTRO PRESENT AT FRIENDSHIP GAMES TOURNAMENT

FL251130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The boxing tournament of the Friendship Games ended brilliantly with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The last match was waged between 3-time Olympic and 2-time world champion Teofilo Stevenson and Soviet boxer (Valeri Abachiam). Teofilo won.

MILITIA COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON HUNGARY VISIT

LD262133 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba is not merely an island in the geographical sense of the term but is also isolated by distance from all those it may regard as its allies and on whose support it may depend. For this reason defense of the homeland and being constantly on the alert are not just the duty of the official Army in Cuba but also that of the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT], whose chief, Division General Raul Menendez Tomassevich, visited Hungary last week. He was interviewed by Gyoergy Bernat.

[Begin recording] [Bernat] The facts indicate that the atmosphere around Cuba has become tenser. Serious accusations are being made in the United States holding Cuba responsible for the crises in the Caribbean and Central America. How would you answer these accusations?

[Menendez in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation] We are being accused of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. Well, the Reagan administration wants people to believe that the just struggle of the peoples of America is the consequence of the activities of external forces. It atributes the main role to us. However, the charges leveled against us have, in reality, been coordinated with the American policy pursued in this region so that pressure can be exerted on our country. By doing this, the Americans want to force us to break off our relations with the socialist camp. This is what our commander in chief had to say on this subject on 26 July: When the imperialists say that if we want to live in peace we must break off our ties with the socialist community, this is what we reply to them: We will never break off these relations. We will not do so not only because this is, first and foremost, a question of principle concerning a basic sense of gratitude, but also because these relations have been of fundamental importance for our economic and social development in the past few years and are of decisive significance from the point of view of our future development. Nor can we be indifferent towards Nicaragua. Nicaragua has liberated herself from a bloody tyranny which had been supported, from its very first day, by the United States. Nicaragua is now waging a struggle to build her future which is to serve the prosperity of her peaceful and hardworking people.

[Bernat] Since you have mentioned one of the countries of Central America, we might as well discuss this region. How do you, as a military expert, see the political and military position of Central America?

[Menendez] The armed revolutionary movement has been gaining strength for years in El Salvador. The Salvadoran bourgeoisie and its repressive forces no longer have the military capability and morale required for a victory. This is why the United States has undertaken to protect the regime of exploitation and death. This regime was established by the United States in accordance with its own interests. The United States has turned Honduras into a military training ground and wants to attack Nicaragua from there. A similar fate is planned for other neighboring countries, such as Costa Rica, in spite of the fact that the patriotic forces of that country oppose the American plans.

The United States attributes the existing situation in that region not to the structural problems brought about by neo-colonialism and not to the fact that the population is striving to change its alarming social conditions and achieve independence, but to what it describes as interference by the USSR and Cuba and the striving by communism for the mastery of the world. The Salvadoran patriots and the Nicaraguan Government are proposing that the conflict be settled at talks with the participation of all the opposing sides, including the U.S. government. Cuba sincerely supports these efforts. However, the world is watching with concern the web of aggression being spun around the countries mentioned. Seeing this, no one can call himself an outsider. [end recording]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT

FL251308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas and his Angolan counterpart Ismael Gaspar Martins have signed a memorandum summarizing the principal events and the agreement accorded upon during the Martins-led trade delegation's visit to Cuba. The ceremony for the signing of the document was held in Havana in a cordial, frank, and friendly atmosphere. Underscored among the matters under agreement was Cuba's forthcoming participation at the Luanda trade fair in November, 1984.

GDR'S SINDERMANN ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR VISIT

FL242244 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the Volkskammer, arrived in Cuba today at the invitation of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP]. Receiving him at the Rancho Boyeros Air Terminal were Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Party Central Committee and president of the ANPP; Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the ANPP; and Ramiro del Rio, chief of the ANPP's International Relations Department. Horst Sindermann, who was also met by the GDR ambassador to Cuba, will stay in Cuba for 2 weeks.

CUBAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RETURN ON SOVIET SHIP

FL241806 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Early this morning the Soviet ship Taras Shevchenko arrived in Cuba with nearly 800 Cuban students on board who had graduated from Soviet universities. The ship entered Havana's bay at 1122 GMT today carrying the youths, who are returning to their homeland after concluding their studies in various Soviet cities. It is important to point out that all of the students have already been assigned work in Cuba according to each person's specialty.

UN AMBASSADOR ON SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO

PA250125 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations, has reiterated his country's solidarity for Puerto Rico's independence and has denounced U.S. militarization of that island. In a speech before the UN committee for decolonization, Roa Kouri said that Puerto Rico is totally Latin American and is witnessing an attack on its ethnic and cultural roots by Washington's attempts to annex the island. In conclusion, the Cuban diplomat criticized the repression against Puerto Ricans who are fighting for independence and whose most recent action resulted in the killing at Maravilla hill. Prior to Roa Kouri's speech, Cuba and Venezuela had presented a draft resolution to the UN committee demanding the Puerto Rican people's right to independence and self-determination.

UN COMMITTEE APPROVES PUERTO RICO'S INDEPENDENCE

FL251154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The UN decolonization committee has approved a resolution on Puerto Rico's right to self determination and independence. The resolution expresses the hope that the people of Puerto Rico will be able to exercise unobstructed the right to self determination, with the express recognition of its sovereignty and full political equality. The document also asks that Puerto Rico present to the UN committee a report on the application to be given to its resolutions and states the necessity of keeping this affair under permanent examination.

PUERTO RICAN OPPOSES SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

FL241250 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] San Juan -- A Puerto Rican Independence Party [PIP] leader has condemned U.S. intentions of establishing the School of the Americas in Puerto Rico. The school will close its doors in Panama in October. Diego Roman Ramirez, the PIP's candidate to San Juan's municipal assembly said "we reject this idea because it would transform Puerto Rico into a Pentagon training camp and would increase the already alarming U.S. military presence on the island."

REPORTAGE ON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, U.S. POLICY

'Warlike, Aggressive'

FL241520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In the closing speech of the 4-day national Republican convention in Dallas, Texas, President Ronald Reagan once again reaffirmed the conservative, warlike, and aggressive nature of his policies. Reagan said the United States was once again on course and expanding in new areas, thereby satisfying the wishes of delegates and representatives of the U.S. right-wing sector.

On foreign policy, Reagan for the most part referred to America [as heard], and said that he would continue to aid military regimes in order to avoid what he described as a communist takeover fed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. In his speech, Mr Reagan praised the economic policies of his administration which has primarily consisted of increasing military spending and decreasing funding for social services.

'Conservatiism at all Costs'

PA250100 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Goaded by his policy of confrontation and war, U.S. President Ronald Reagan is trying to win time and votes with negotiation rhetoric that contradicts reality, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who is regarded as one of the most faithful interpreters of the imperialist philosophy of the North American government, said a few days ago that Ronald Reagan has demonstrated that U.S. might can be used to help other countries. Kirkpatrick addressed the delegates at the Republican Party convention that closed Tuesday [as heard] in Dallas at which the government platform for the next 4 years was approved.

According to analysts, this platform imposes conservatism on internal and external matters at all costs. The Republican Party platform does not beat around the bush. It terms Central America and the Caribbean crucial areas for U.S. security and therefore condemns Nicaragua and Cuba, countries it accuses of increasing regional tension and threatening U.S. security.

However, in an electoral maneuver -- according to the media -- the U.S. Government has begun weak and insubstantial negotiations with some countries in the area in the past few days. It agreed to discuss immigration problems with Cuba. The Cuban Government has clarified that these contacts cannot be included in the electoral campaign and are the result of an agreement between the Democratic and Republican parties.

The U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK recently said that the United States wants an agreement with Cuba regarding normalization of immigration before the presidential elections. The weekly added that Reagan's aides believe the signing of an agreement with Cuba would weaken criticism of his Central American policies and prove that Reagan can negotiate with communist governments.

In this regard, the weekly states that the U.S. Government is making efforts to complete a pre-electoral agreement with Fidel Castro after ignoring Cuban proposals to improve bilateral relations for the past few years.

Nicaragua, meanwhile, has held several rounds of talks with U.S. State Department officials in the Mexican port of Manzanillo in an effort to achieve a climate of understanding that would eliminate the danger of war. At the same time, the FMLN has sent messages to the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime, and its ally the United States, requesting negotiations. The Contadora Group, formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, has been making efforts to negotiate peace in Central America, but the United States has insistently refused to support a peace agreement. It is clear that the current Yankee government's rhetoric is only a maneuver with clear electoral motives. Beyond this wordiness stands reality. The United States does not recognize the Contadora Group and intends to attack Cuba and Nicaragua, which it describes as the sources of all the problems in the region.

Many have asked themselves if it is for the purpose of negotiating that the U.S. warships Iowa and John F. Kennedy are in Central American coastal waters. It could be that some 1,000 U.S. troops in Honduras participating directly in the bombing of civilian towns in El Salvador and spying on Nicaraguan territory are there for peace talks. The truth is very clear. These actions demonstrate that for President Reagan negotiations have to be preceded by force, and in the end Washington's protestations in favor of democracy and peace are nothing more than empty words whose only goal is to deceive worldwide public opinion.

Reagan 'Alarming'

PA251437 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The most recent remarks by those close to Ronald Reagan and the foreign policy platform approved by the Republican Party at its Dallas convention leave no doubt as to the real intentions of the present White House occupants, if they are able to prolong their term in office.

In the fascist tradition, Reagan's spokesmen widely used chauvinism and flaunted their almightiness to try to secure votes to allow the current president to complete his aggressive, interventionist work. U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, among others, were tasked with giving public prominence to the doubtful virtue of the leader of freedom, which they attribute to the former Hollywood actor. In their most recent speeches and statements to the press, they did not leave out exaggerated praises of a policy of force as an alleged solution to Washington's differences with other nations and as a way of restoring what they described as the international prestige of the United States.

With great irresponsibility, Shultz and Kirkpatrick -- the latter repeatedly described as a psychopath -- have gone too far in their assertions. They are not only attributing to Washington the duty of stopping what they described as the advances of international communism, but are also proclaiming an urgent need to liberate socialist countries from an alleged Soviet domination. The replacement of dialogue and diplomacy with the sound of weapons and war drums is also evident in the stand of the U.S. ruling clique in regard to Central America.

In these days of electoral hustle and bustle and despite diversionist maneuvers which have materialized in attempts for insincere dialogue, the White House hawks can hardly hide their visceral hatred for the Sandinist revolution, the Central American liberation movements, and socialist Cuba. Shultz' recent remark that negotiations and diplomacy which aren't backed by strength are ineffective shows the path Reagan will follow if he continues in office.

At the beginning of the Republican convention Vice President Bush reiterated that Nicaragua is wholly to blame for the grave Central American situation, thus trying to justify the increasing, dangerous U.S. military presence in the area. There haven't been any changes in regard to the arms build up either, and, as if all this wasn't enough, a few days before the Republican convention the U.S. President had the nerve to joke -- in front of a microphone he thought was turned off -- about the beginning of a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

The media in various parts of the world have agreed in stressing that the remarks by Washington officials and the platform approved for the November elections are marked by an irrationality and chauvinism which are inherent to fascism and that the tone used thus far is no different from that used by Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and other representatives of the most reactionary forces. The lack of respect for the people's will and the devolution to brutal force make the prospects for independent nations alarming in view of the possible reelection of the cowboy president.

Nevertheless, the enemy must realize that we are willing to make any sacrifice in the defense of peace and sovereignty. This must make the Washington warmongers think before putting their crazy plans into practice.

Shultz 'Threat'

PA241535 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Report From Montreal by PRELA correspondent Alberto Rabilotta]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remarks on what U.S. foreign policy has achieved is not only Republican Party political propaganda for the electoral campaign, but also a very serious threat.

Shultz' exultant attitude, similar to that displayed by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, at the Republican Party convention in Dallas, Texas, is based on the belief that the United States can dominate the world and reverse history by resorting to a position of strength.

Shultz and Kirkpatrick, expressing Reagan's views, really believe that they can stop the advances of international communism, that they can free the socialist countries from Soviet domination. This only confirms that the Republicans are getting ready, if they win the elections in November, to use their military power against the socialist community and against the countries that have dared to assume an independent foreign and domestic policy.

To say that negotiations can only be held from a position of strength instead of from a position of equality is like telling the other party to accept whatever conditions are presented or suffer the consequences.

According to Shultz, one must negotiate from a position of strength in order to be effective. He also discussed restoring freedom to the socialist countries in Europe. As a matter of fact, an objective analysis of the Reagan administration's foreign policy can only lead to the conclusion that by replacing diplomacy and negotiations with demential military power and an interventionist policy, it has failed to make any significant advance and to stop its growing international isolation from the world's diplomatic circles.

Only in Grenada can the Reagan administration claim to have obtained a Pyrrhic victory. Otherwise, the Reagan administration has only experienced setbacks, as in Lebanon, and other problems which are forecasting more disasters.

The self-sufficient and chauvinist attitude of the Ronald Reagan imperialist administration is the same path that led Germany and other European countries to become fascist and expansionist regimes. The remarks by top officials of the Reagan administration and the party's platform are clear signs of this.

The presidential term which is nearing an end has been used by the United States for a formidable arms buildup in peace time. Now, the Republican Party is seeking a second term to put those arms to use.

U.S. 'INTRANSIGENCE' AT UNIDO MEETING NOTED

PA241513 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The inflexible U.S. stance at the fourth meeting of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, which convened in the Austrian capital for over 15 days, prevented the meeting from achieving any significant results.

With its usual scorn and arrogance, the United States again rejected the pressing demands from Third World countries and charged UNIDO with being a politicized body at the service of interests that disregard the needs of poor nations.

According to the U.S. delegate at the meeting, the almost universal clamor by the world's peoples and nations to stop the arms race and to instead allocate those funds to developing the Asian, African and Latin American countries is outside the purview of that UN agency.

The meeting's final resolution stated the goals of the more than 100 countries comprising the 77 Group and the huge obstacles those nations face on the road toward development. The document mentions the consequences of the unfair system of trade imposed by the industrailized capitalist nations on the Third World countries which include trade protectionism, low prices on raw materials and basic products exported by the developing countries, high interest rates, and the heavy burden of foreign debt on those countries' economies.

Richard Williamson, head of the U.S. delegation to the fourth meeting, rejected those facts, which are not news to anyone, calling the document biased and inaccurate. According to Williamson, the problems relating to disarmament and trade are inappropriate at a meeting of this nature.

Despite all of the arguments presented by the U.S. delegate, the UNIDO's final resolution was approved by 79 votes, with 12 abstentions and only 1 dissenting vote: the U.S. vote.

The document reflects the views of the developing nations, which constitute the large majority of the participants at the Vienna meeting. Although the results of UNIDO's fourth meeting were not those desired by the Third World countries, there was some progress regarding a unified position to counter U.S. intransigence.

Faced with the developing countries' just demands, not even the closest U.S. allies seconded Washington's decision to reject the demands contained in the document. They simply abstained during the voting. Thus, once again it was evident that the United States is mankind's worst enemy, and that its objectives are the same as always: to solve its problems at the expense of the developing countries. With this in mind, it uses every recourse, ranging from economic sanctions and the use of military force to interest rate increases, domination of international trade and control of modern technology.

To hear the experts, the fourth UNIDO meeting failed to achieve its goals of finding solutions to the complex and serious problems afflicting the Third World, and blocked their road to development. However, it served to show international public opinion that the United States is the chief cause of the developing countries' hardships and sufferings.

U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS SAID TO BE 'GOOD'

PA241443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24

[Text] The talks between Nicaragua and the United States have reached the point of serious discussions on issues that separate the, a source of the Ronald Reagan government has told THE NEW YORK TIMES. The talks carried out in the Mexican city of Manzanillo between Harry Shlaudeman, the White House's special envoy to Central America, and Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, do not face obstacles with regard to procedures and there is a good working relationship between the two representatives, the source added.

COMMENTARY DECRIES U.S.'METHODS' IN EL SALVADOR

PA260426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government uses any argument to justify its actions and protect its economic and political interests. The situation in El Salvador eloquently proves that Washington believes that the end justifies the means.

The Salvadoran regime is responsible for the genocide, torture, and persecution of progressive forces and opposition sectors. During these last 3 years thousands of innocent people have been murdered in El Salvador by the regime's armed corps, and a general climate of terror and bloodshed has prevailed.

The world has raised its voice again and again, rejecting the crimes perpetrated by the Salvadoran regime; its ally, the U.S. Government, is equally responsible. Faced with this onslaught of accusations, the White House has manipulated its puppets in that Central American country and replaced President Alvaro Magana with Christian Democratic President Jose Napoleon Duarte in an attempt to silence the world's protests. Washington thought that the new Salvadoran Government would be able to handle the reins of power in a more subtle and intelligent way than its predecessor.

Two months ago Duarte promised in his inaugural speech that he would create jobs and guarantee the security of his people. Instead of fulfilling his pledge, he increased bombings of rural communities and allowed an increased U.S. presence in the country. The United States has given orders to Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime to carry out counter-insurgency plans and increase the number of its Armed Forces members.

More than 2,000 Salvadoran soldiers are currently participating in an antiguerrilla offensive which was begun on the suggestion of the U.S. advisers over large areas of Morazan and San Miguel Departments. This was confirmed by the commander of San Miguel, Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, who asserted that fierce clashes were being waged in a large zone close to the Honduran border. The Salvadoran officer said that the Salvadoran Army is trying to corner the guerrilla forces in that border area, where the rebels have consolidated their positions for many months.

Other military sources said that forces of the Lenca Battalion and the national Navy are patrolling the eastern coastal areas, particularly in Usulutan Department, where members of the FMLN are carrying out important armed activities.

In addition, the regime is expanding its Army by forcibly recruiting young peasants. The rebel station Radio Venceremos has reported that the Army stepped up activities recently by drafting youths under 18 years of age. The station said that the Armed Forces are trying to recruit the youths against their parents' will, and this has created terror among the peasant population. The source adds that the recruiting activities are particularly intensive in San Miguel and Usulutan Departments, where the regime's Air Force is indiscriminately bombing the civilian population and killing hundreds of peasants. In addition, citizens in Morazan Department have reported the forcible recruitment of at least 100 youths under 18 years of age.

This proves that the United States has not changed its warmongering and genocidal methods in El Salvador. The replacement of Magana with Duarte is only a White House maneuver to gain time for President Reagan's electoral campaign and try to temporarily soothe the world's protests. However, events have proved that the replacement of Magana with Duarte represents nothing more than the same dog with a different collar.

KIRKPATRICK REMARKS ON NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA270402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has told Porfirio Munoz Ledo, the Mexican ambassador to the United Nations, that the United States will not allow the Sandinist revolution to survive.

Munoz Ledo, who disclosed Kirkpatrick's remark at a meeting of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, National Assembly, also said that on the same occasion the U.S. ambassador set forth her government's policy toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, indicating that the United States will not allow any outside power to make advances here.

NICARAGUAN CONTRAS REPORT INCREASED CIA AID

PA250401 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force in Honduras have said that they continue to receive financial aid from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for their military actions against the Sandinist revolution. They indicated that the CIA has given additional funds to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, including donations from private institutions in Venezuela, Colombia and Chile, from U.S. legislators, and from mercenary organizations based in Miami. The counterrevolutionary leaders said that, after the U.S. Congress refused to authorize new funds for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, aid was extended by Israel and by dictatorial Latin American regimes.

ORTEGA ON CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS NEAR BORDER

FL241606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Coordinator of the Sandinist junta of government Commander Daniel Ortega has reported that hundreds of members of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] have concentrated in the Costa Rican province of Guanacaste to attack Nicaragua. Speaking at an event held to close the national literacy campaign, Commander Ortega said the FDN troops were transported from Honduras, and that they are preparing to attack Nicaragua from Costa Rica. Ortega reminded the people that U.S.-backed counterrevolutionaries have killed 142 Nicaraguan teachers and education officials over the last few years.

In his closing speech, Commander Ortega said the Reagan administration had increased its criminal-like actions against Nicaragua. In another part of his speech, Ortega said that plans for destroying the Nicaraguan revolution are set forth in the Republican Party's platform. He said that was why it was not strange that military maneuvers were taking place in Honduras, in which regular U.S. troops are participating. Ortega added that military bases in Honduras fulfill their purpose in the event of an unleashing of an interventionist operation against Nicaragua. During his speech, Ortega warned U.S. leaders that the Nicaraguan people want peace, but also know how to defend themselves.

ANTI-U.S. ACTIONS IN GRENADA REPORTED

FL242344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Slogans repudiating the presence of U.S. troops have been painted on the walls of several buildings in St Georges', the capital of Grenada. A thwarted attack on George Brizan, leader of the pro-U.S. Democratic National Party, was also reported.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESIDENT REELECTED

FL251751 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 22 Aug 84 pp 1, 4

[By F. Alvarez Castellanos]

[Excerpts] Dr Hugo Tolentino Dipp was reelected for the third consecutive time yesterday as president of the Chamber of Deputies during a meeting which lasted more than four hours. The voting results were as follows: the Dominican Revolutionary Party, 61 votes; the Reformist Party, 42 votes; and one vote for candidate Velazquez Mainardi. The Dominican Liberation Party's seven votes were not counted because the members left before the voting began.

POLICE CLASH WITH STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS; 1 DEAD

PA250024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Aug (AFP) -- This afternoon's violent incidents between police and students on the campus of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo) have left one dead, several wounded, and dozens arrested.

It was reported that Angel Ramon Perez Lopez, a 20-year-old student, died of a gunshot in the chest suffered during the melee. Unconfirmed reports have identified the dead student as the son of a police officer.

The student demonstration began around noon following rumors about the alleged death of a student who was wounded and arrested by police 2 days ago during demonstrations to protest a 150-percent increase in the price of books and transport fares. The report was later officially denied by the police, who presented the allegedly dead student.

The university remained closed this afternoon, and was completely surrounded by the police Sporadic clashes were still taking place with the students, who hurled stones at the police attempting to control them with tear gas.

The protest held 2 days ago -- which was disavowed by Rector Fernando Sanchez Martinez and Manuel Salazar, president of the Student Federation -- was violently suppressed by the police, whose chief, Major General Manuel Tejeda Duverge, reprimanded them and ordered an investigation. Sanchez Martinez said that a meeting of the university council was called today to discuss "the serious situation that has arisen."

ECUADOR

HURTADO ACCUSED OF TREASON, EMBEZZLEMENT

PA270025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 26 Aug (EFE) -- Former Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado, who turned over power on 10 August, was accused of "treason against the fatherland" in a closed session of Congress, Wilfredo Lucero, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, reported today.

Lucero told EFE that legislators Alvaro Perez and Camilo Ponce of the National Reconstruction Front, which supports the current government, asked that Hurtado stand trial for the alleged embezzlement of funds destined for national defense.

STUDENTS PROTEST BUS FARE HIKE; 103 ARRESTED

PA241906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1829 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Guayaquil, 24 Aug (AFP) -- The number of students arrested this morning totaled 103 as a result of a violent protest over the past 2 days by university students against an increase in public transportation tariffs agreed on last Monday by the government. Half of the arrests occurred today when the students provoked new violent demonstrations in the vicinity of the state university. Last night the students seized a bus, drove it to the university's premises, and burned it. A policeman suffered damage to the retina of an eye after being hit by a stone.

Bus tariffs were increased from 3 to 4 sucres (4 to 6 U.S. cents) last Monday after a transportation strike, which lasted more than 2 weeks, when a request was made for compensatory tariffs in view of the exorbitant increase in the price of tires and spare parts.

SURINAME

DERBY ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UNIONS, GOVERNMENT

FL241348 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Surinamese trade union leader Fred Derby is of the opinion that there are fundamental differences between the military regime and the trade union movement in Suriname about the introduction of democratic systems of government. According to Mr Derby, the junta and the trade unions differ particularly about the notion of the military leaders that the highest authority in the land must rest with the military for the time being.

Mr Derby is currently in the Netherlands as a member of a Surinamese trade union delegation and has had talks with the Dutch trade union organization FNV [Federation of Netherlands Trade Unions] and politicians of the three major political parties: Labor, the Christian Democrats, and the conservative Liberals [People's Party for Freedom and Democracy]. Mr Derby feels that the visit has been a success and believes that Dutch politicians now take a more positive view of the role of the trade unions in the democratization process in Suriname.